MORNING EDITION

Japan Times & Advertiser

Incorporating
The JAPAN CHRONICLE and The JAPAN MAIL

MORNING EDITION

No. 15,461 (THE 17th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, SUNDAY, APRIL 19, 1942 Price 15 Sen

9 ENEMY RAIDERS DOWNED

Japanese Annihilate Remnants in Cebu; Passi Is Captured

Ensign of Imperial Navy Flies Over Iloilo, Panay Isle

U.S. LOSSES HUGE

Domei

CEBU CITY, April 18.—Launching an offensive early Thursday morning, Japanese Forces by yesterday completely mopped up enemy remnants in the hilly area around Sayao, 20 kilometers north of the City of Cebu.

The Japanese Forces closed in from three directions, while air units effected severe bombing raids upon the approximately 3,000 enemy troops which took to a vantage point of the hill and attempted to resist.

Unable to hold their own owing to the severe Japanese onslaughts from air and land, the enemy troops retreated in utter confusion into the hinterland, leaving behind 350 dead. Many prisoners were captured, including battalion commanders.

JAPANESE BOMB ENEMY IN CEBU

Domei

AT A JAPANESE BASE IN THE PHILIPPINES, April 18.—Closely cooperating with land units operating on the Cebu Island, squadrons of the Japanese Army Air Force yesterday morning violently bombed enemy troops entrenched in the hilly areas northwest of Cebu City. Another wave of Japanese Air Force the same day intensively dive-bombed enemy positions on the Panay Island, in parallel with the Japanese columns which are expanding their sphere of operations on the island.

PASSI CAPTURED BY JAPANESE UNITS

Domei

PANAY, April 18.—The vanguard of the Japanese Forces which occupied Iloilo captured Passi, 45 kilometers north of Iloilo yesterday evening, pursuing enemy remnants fleeing northward.

The Japanese residents who have been reportedly interned at Passi are believed to have been taken elsewhere.

JAPANESE ENSIGN FLIES OVER ILOILO

Domei

ABOARD JAPANESE WARSHIP, April 18.—The ensign of the Imperial Navy was hoisted for the first time in the port of Iloilo, Panay Island, at 3 p.m. yesterday by a fleet of Japanese warships, which had collaborated with Army Units in their successful landings at three different points of the island of Panay.

With numberless scattered islets, the waters surrounding the island of Panay have been regarded as submarine bases of the enemy.

As a result of the Japanese occupation of the island, however, communications with the various islands rapidly will be restored.

U.S. ADMITS HUGE CAPTIVE LIST

Domei

LISBON, April 17.—Colonel Henry L. Stimson, United States Secretary of War, announced today that American captives taken by the Japanese in Bataan total 16 officers and 60,000 civilians and soldiers, while 68 troop remnants and nurses escaped to Corregidor before the fall of the peninsula, it is reported here from Washington.

Fearing public reaction, the American War Department originally had announced that Lieutenant-General Jonathan M. Wainwright's forces included 12,000 American and 24,000 Filipino soldiers, but War Secretary Stimson's latest revelation doubles these figures.

This effort to couch American troop numbers is an automatic confession of the complete rout suffered by Lieutenant-General Wainwright and his men in Bataan.

GLOUCESTER IN NEAR EAST

Brother of British King to Inspect West Africa Forces

Domei

LISBON, April 17.—The Duke of Gloucester, brother of King George VI of Great Britain, has arrived at a certain British base in the Near East en route to West Africa on an inspection tour of the British troops stationed there, it was announced today by a special communique issued by the British War Ministry, according to London reports received here today.

The inspection tour by the Duke of Gloucester is being made at the invitation of Major-General Claude J. E. Auchinleck, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in the Middle East, the communique said.

Restricts Civilian Evacuation

Domei

LISBON, April 16.—The Government of Bengal Province decreed today that henceforth evacuation from Calcutta in public conveyances is prohibited except by special permission of military and municipal authorities of that city, according to a Reuters dispatch from Calcutta today.

CUSTOM HOUSE TO OPEN

Fujita Appointed Director at Kongmoon Office

Domei

CANTON, April 18.—The Kongmoon Custom House, which has been controlled by Japanese Forces since their occupation of Kongmoon, in southern Kwangtung Province, will be reopened for business shortly, it has been decided upon.

Mr. Fujita, Canton Custom Commissioner, will be appointed concurrently commissioner of the Kongmoon Customs.

Meanwhile, the Sanchang Custom House under the jurisdiction of the Kwangtung Provincial Government also will be taken over by the Canton Custom House Superintendent Office on April 20.

Congress at Odessa

Transocean

BUCHAREST, April 8.—The first Theological Congress after 25 years of Bolshevik rule was held at Odessa during the Easter holidays in the presence of official Rumanian representatives. Telegrams of greetings were sent by the Congress to King Michael, Premier Antonescu and the Rumanian patriarch, Nicodim.

NEW STATE POLICY OUTLINED BY PIBUL

Responsibility of Maintaining Independence Rests on People, Says Premier

AUTARCHY EMPHASIZED

Development of Industry to Point Where Nation May Become Exporter Hoped

Domei

BANGKOK, April 18.—With the special session of the Assembly of the People's Representatives closed on April 16, Premier Pibul Songgram this morning issued a four point statement clarifying the Government's policy and explaining the present situation in Thailand under the War of Greater East Asia.

It is the obligation of each people in this country to share the responsibility for maintenance of independence and to strengthen national defense, he pointed out, and fulfillment of this obligation is nothing but full observation of the duty to cooperate with Thailand's Allied country for a final victory of the war.

Independence of Thailand is in no way exposed to danger as it was so at the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, he continued, assuring that Thailand is enjoying friendly relations with the Allied Powers and countries.

Emphasizing the need of Thailand's self-sufficiency in industry, the Premier expressed his cardinal desire to develop it into such a stage as to be able to export industrial products to neighboring countries in the future.

In conclusion, he emphasized the necessity to pay special attention to improvement of national civilization and culture, pointing out that existence of Thailand depends much upon national culture.

DUTCH BELATEDLY APPROVE MACARTHUR'S APPOINTMENT

Political Circles in London Give No Importance to Move Adopted

Domei

LISBON, April 16.—Commenting on the announcement made by the refugee Netherlands Government in London of its recognition of the appointment of General Douglas MacArthur as commander-in-chief of the Combined Allied Forces in the Southwestern Pacific, political observers here perceived disunity among the Allies in the delayed announcement of the Dutch Government.

The same source also opined now that the Netherlands have lost practically all of its possessions in East Asia, its recognition of General Douglas MacArthur as commander-in-chief of the Combined Allied Forces in the Southwestern Pacific has little authority, especially in view of the fact that the Dutch Government is only of nominal existence.

U.S. RUBBER PLANT SET UP

Goodyear Tire Company to Build Factory in Peru

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, April 16.—The Peruvian Government today announced that it has given permission to the Goodyear Tire Company to establish a plant for the manufacture of tires and tubes, as well as other rubber manufactures, according to a dispatch from Lima.

Arrangements have also been made for reconstruction of Chimbote Harbor, about 60 kilometers north of Lima, under the supervision of an American harbor architect, Frederick Snare, the dispatch added.

Two Vessels Sunk

Domei

VICHY, April 16.—The sinking of one American and one Swedish freighter was announced by the United States Navy Department today, a Havas dispatch from Washington revealed. The announcement, however, did not disclose when and how the vessels were sunk.

Imperial Family Absolutely Safe In First Air Raid Over Capital

Not a single enemy plane flew over the Imperial Palace during Saturday's air raid. That the Kashikodokoro, the sanctuary in the Imperial Palace compound, and the Imperial Family remained absolutely secure, according to Domei, is a matter to be congratulated upon by the 100,000,000 people. His Majesty the Emperor attended to State affairs as usual while the air raid was going on. His Imperial Majesty received in audience Home Minister Michio Yuzawa at 2 p.m. and listened to a report submitted by the Home Minister. That Her Majesty the Empress, Her Majesty the Empress Dowager, His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince, His Imperial Highness Prince Yoshi, all other members of the Imperial Family and all other Princes and Princesses of the Blood are quite safe also must be mentioned with awe, reports Domei.

Premier Hideki Tojo went to the Imperial Palace at 6:04 p.m. Saturday and after writing down his name on the Book of Visitors withdrew. Home Minister Yuzawa again was received in audience by His Imperial Majesty at 5:20 p.m. on the same day and submitted to the Throne relevant reports. After 4 p.m. on the same day, Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo, Navy Minister Shigetaro Shimada, Communications Minister Ken Terashima, Justice Minister Michiyo Iwamura, President of the Planning Board Lieutenant-General Teiichi Suzuki, Koki Hirota, General Baron Sadao Araki, both of whom are accorded the treatment of their previous Cabinet posts, and many other important officials went to the Imperial Palace to offer congratulations on the safety of the Imperial Family. They all recorded their names on the Book of Visitors.

Foreign News Spotlight

Exclusive Flashes

ANTI-BRITISH FEVER RISES IN U.S.

STOCKHOLM, April 18.—The greatest obstacle to Anglo-American cooperation is the increasing anti-British sentiment which he encountered everywhere during his tour of the United States, declared the special correspondent of the London Daily Express.

The Life magazine, a leading American pictorial weekly, openly expressed antipathy toward the British for their faulty war efforts, the correspondent reported. "Today," he continued, "the people in the United States entertain much less cordial feeling toward the Englishmen than before the outbreak of the war in the Pacific on December 8, 1941. The somewhat more friendly attitude shown by the Americans during Churchill's visit suffered a dangerous set-back after British reverses at Singapore, Libya and the recent successful passage of German warships through the English Channel. This ill-feeling cannot be improved easily by a few victories."

AUSTRALIAN LABOR SHORTAGE ACUTE

SAIGON, April 18.—Costly drains upon Australian manpower in the disastrous campaigns of Malaya, Singapore, and Java and the heavy losses in the earlier fighting in Greece, Crete and North Africa have imposed a tremendous burden upon available men in the Commonwealth to create a dearth in labor.

According to the Australian Broadcasting Company report intercepted here, 60,000 men and 40,000 women are required to fill the gaps in industrial labor which have been taxed by the blanket conscription measures for the Australian army, militia and defense corps. Army Minister Ford announced yesterday that men over 45 years, who had been exempted from compulsory service, would be called to serve in the labor corps in a move to meet the shortage.

In Queensland, where aborigine and colored labor had hitherto been discriminated against, it has been announced by the State Ministry for Home Affairs that aborigines, Malayans and colored laborers would be employed in the picking of the cotton crop, grazing of cattle, harvesting peanuts, working on large-scale vegetable farms and charcoal burning. This will be the first time in the state's history that colored labor will be used.

EVATT AND NASH TO MAKE JOINT DEMAND

STOCKHOLM, April 18.—A joint demand for direct and practicable assistance to the urgent needs of Australia and New Zealand by the London Government is expected by political circles in the British capital when two representatives of the dominions arrive there within a few days.

Dr. Herbert V. Evatt, Australian Minister for External Affairs, now visiting in the United States, and Walter Nash, New Zealand Minister to Washington, will leave America shortly for London, announced Richard G. Casey, new British Minister of State for the Middle East.

Declines U.S. Invitation

Domei

BERLIN, April 17.—The Chilean Ambassador to the United States has informed the U.S. State Department that Barros Jarpa, newly appointed Chilean Foreign Minister, "regrets that he cannot accept the United States Government's invitation to visit Washington because he is fully occupied with State business," the German News Agency reported from Washington today.

British-Chiang Friction

Domei

CANTON, April 17.—Eloquently reflecting the increasing friction between British and Chungking forces on the Burma front, The National Herald, Chungking newspaper, in its editorial Wednesday, declared that the lack of uniformity in the Allied command was the cause of the Allied fiasco in the Burma campaign, it was learned here today.

DOG-FIGHTS STAGED IN AIR OVER CAPITAL

Army Machines Intercept and Shoot Down Invading Enemy Planes

BARRAGE BALLOONS UP

Anti-Aircraft Batteries Greet Hostile Craft With Fierce Fire

For the first time in history Tokyo was visited by hostile planes on Saturday, says Domei.

The attack came at 12:30 p.m.

The invading planes dropped explosive and incendiary bombs at a number of places.

As soon as the enemy appeared over the capital, Army planes rose to meet them and in aerial dogfights enemy planes were shot down.

The anti-aircraft batteries were active. They met the invaders with a barrage of fire.

Barrage balloons were sent up at the news of the approach of enemy planes to the capital.

Incendiary bombs dropped by the invaders started fires at several places.

Fire fighters, members of the defense corps, and volunteers, mostly members of neighborhood associations made short work of extinguishing the fires.

No damage was caused by the raids to the railways.

LOCAL SOVIET RAIDS REPULSED BY REICH

German Aircraft Bomb Harbor Installations in Attack Over Southampton

Domei

BERLIN, April 17.—German forces yesterday repulsed a number of local attacks by Soviet troops in the central and northern sectors of the Eastern Front, the High Command announced today.

The Luftwaffe launched air raids against Soviet rear communication lines and airfields yesterday, inflicting considerable losses to the Soviets in aircraft and material, the communique said, adding, Soviet harbor installations on the Kertch Peninsula were effectively bombed.

Referring to the battle of Britain, the communique said German fighter planes shot down 11 British aircraft yesterday in air combats over the Channel and the southern coast of Britain.

German bombers were said to have raided supply plants in Southampton, causing explosions and conflagrations.

Night Raid Britain

D.N.B.

BERLIN, April 18. — German fighter bombers on Friday night continued their attacks on war important targets on the British Isles, according to an announcement by German military quarters.

Direct hits were scored on harbor installations at Southampton and large fires were caused. In air combats over the British south coast, German fighters shot down 11 British airplanes.

They intercepted numerically strong British fighter groups which were just about to attack. The British formation was scattered and the attack was frustrated. The German planes took up the pursuit of the British squadron across the British Channel and followed them well over the British mainland, where they shot down two additional planes.

It must be expected that additional British planes were severely damaged during the encounter over the Channel and the British coast.

SILK BODY REORGANIZED UNDER FOUNDATION SETUP

The Dai Nippon Silk Association, holding the 37th general meeting at the Sanshi Kai-kan, Marunouchi, from 2 p.m. Friday, changed the present structure of corporate juridical person into a foundation. The Association authorities decided to make a restart under the name of Foundation Dai Nippon Silk Association by merging into the Foundation Silk Scientific Research Institute. This reorganization has been made from the standpoint of contributing to the reinforcement of the domestic structure and simultaneously in view of the prevailing situation of the silk industry.

Damage By Incendiary Bombs Small; Planes Repulsed

WARNINGS SOUNDED

The following communique was issued by the Eastern District Army Headquarters at 2 p.m. on April 18:

"Enemy planes, coming from several directions, attacked the Keihin district at about 12:30 p.m. today. The invaders, counter-attacked by our air and ground defense forces, are in gradual retreat. The enemy planes so far ascertained to have been shot down number nine. The damage suffered by us seems to be slight. The Imperial Family is in absolute security."

KOBE, NAGOYA FIRES UNDER CONTROL

Fires caused by enemy incendiary bombs which were dropped in Nagoya and Kobe were brought under control, the Central District Army Headquarters announced at 4 p.m. Saturday. The communique reads:

"1. In the vicinity of Nagoya, incendiary bombs were dropped at six places, however, fires are now almost under control.

"2. In Kobe, one incendiary bomb each was dropped in three different places but they were extinguished.

"3. Enemy planes machine-gunned Yokkaichi, in Miye Prefecture, and farm villages in Wakayama Prefecture, however, no damage was caused."

ENEMY PLANES OVER NAGOYA, KOBE

The following communique was issued by the Central District Army Headquarters at 3 p.m. on April 18:

"1. Two enemy planes raided Nagoya at about 1:30 p.m. today. Bombs were dropped, but the damage done was slight.

"2. One enemy plane raided Kobe at about 2:30 p.m. It dropped incendiary bombs. The damage done was not serious.

"The time has come for the people to put up a determined fight to make sure of defending the air with success."

AIR, LAND DEFENSE UNITS ACTIVE

The following communique was issued by the Eastern District Army Headquarters at 4:30 p.m. on April 18:

"1. It is a matter of congratulation to us that the Imperial Family is safe.

"2. The corps guarding the air was very prompt to locate the enemy planes, with the result that the air raid alarm could be sounded in time.

"3. Thanks to the efforts of the air and land defense units and presence of mind and quick action of the people, the damage inflicted by the invading planes could be limited to the minimum. The individual people are asked to be further prepared for the prevention and extinction of fires.

"4. The invaders dropped some explosive bombs. The bombs used by them for the most part were of the incendiary. It seems that the incendiary bombs dropped by the enemy planes were of the two kilogram type. There is no warrant in dreading such bombs. These missiles sometime lodge under the ceilings after penetrating roof tops. The people are asked to be on their guard.

"5. The Army Air Defense Corps has for the first time actually met the enemy. The morale of the members is very high. They are adopting stricter measures to prepare them to meet the enemy in the future.

"6. The deepest sympathy is expressed to the families of the victims of the raids and to persons who sustained injuries in the attacks."

RAID WARNING LIFTED IN KANTO

The air raid warning in the Kanto and Tokai districts were lifted Saturday afternoon, reports Domei. The precautionary air raid warning, however, is in effect at present in these two districts.

TOKAI, EAST AND NORTH KINKI

According to an announcement by the Central District Army Headquarters, an air raid warning was issued in the Aichi district; the Tokai district, in the east Kinki district and in the north Kinki district on April 18.

CHUGOKU AND SHIKOKU DISTRICTS

An air raid warning was issued in the Chugoku and Shikoku districts on the afternoon of April 18, according to an announcement by the Central District Army Headquarters.

TOHOKU AND HOKKAIDO DISTRICTS

An air raid warning was issued in the Tohoku and Hokkaido districts on the morning of April 18, according to Domei.

Shortly after a precautionary warning was issued in the entire Kanto district.

KYUSHU AND WESTERN CHUGOKU

An air raid warning was issued in south and north Kyushu on the afternoon of April 18, according to a telephone message to Domei from Fukuoka. Shortly afterward the air raid alarm was sounded in the western part of the Chugoku district.

PRECAUTIONARY WARNING IS SOUNDED

A precautionary warning was issued in the area under the jurisdiction of the Central District Army Headquarters on the afternoon of April 18, according to an announcement by the Headquarters.

A precautionary warning was issued in the entire area under the jurisdiction of the Western District Army Headquarters on April 18, according to Domei.

LAVAL NOW RUSHING CABINET FORMATION

Authority Over Fighting Services Expected to Remain in Darlan's Hands

DENTZ TO GET POST

Premier to Hold Several Positions Concurrently, Reports Indicate

Domei

BERLIN, April 17.—With the en bloc resignations of the Cabinet Ministers officially received by Marshal Henri Philippe Petain this morning, the organization of the new Vichy Cabinet by Pierre Laval, former Vice-Premier, is expected to be completed within today or tomorrow.

Count Ferdinand de Brinon, Ambassador-at-large and French liaison officer with German authorities in Paris, and Benoit Mechain, Commissioner for Franco-German Relations, are expected to remain in the new Cabinet, according to well informed circles here.

In view of the fact that Mr. Laval, upon his return to Paris, has been holding close consultations with Jacques Doriot and Marcel Deat, both of whom are close collaborators with Mr. Laval, it is anticipated that the balance of power among different parties will be broken, and the majority of the new Cabinet members will be composed of Mr. Laval's own party members, these quarters pointed out.

Although the actual administrative power of the Government has been shifted from Admiral Jean Francois Darlan to Mr. Laval, the new Premier, it is obvious that Admiral Darlan is the successor of Marshal Petain and will continue to hold the post of Commander-in-Chief of the French Army, Navy and air forces and at the same time, will have considerable influence in various matters pertaining to the defense of the nation, well informed sources revealed.

Meanwhile, political circles here are deeply concerned with regard to the attitude of the United States toward the new French Cabinet and its policy toward Germany.

To Hold Several Posts

Domei

LISBON, April 17.—Pierre Laval, former French Vice-Premier, who is forming the new Vichy Government, will be chief of the Government and will hold concurrently the posts of Minister of Foreign Affairs, Minister of Interior and Minister of Propaganda, according to a BBC broadcast from London and United Press reports from Vichy.

It was also revealed that General Henri Dentz, former Vichy High Commissioner in Syria, will assume the post of War Minister.

Reporting that an announcement regarding Mr. Laval's new Cabinet is expected shortly, BBC said that Mr. Laval handed Premier Henri Philippe Petain the list of names of the new Cabinet Ministers following this morning's Cabinet meeting.

To Enhance Relations

Domei

SAIGON, April 18.—The appointment of Pierre Laval as the head of the Vichy Government rapidly will enhance further the friendly relations existing between Japan and French Indo-China, competent observers here believe.

Doubly influenced by the anticipated drastic policy change of the home government and the successive victories being attained by the Japanese Forces, the Indo-China Government authorities will in the future abandon completely their pro-American tendencies, it is opined.

EGYPTIAN COAL SHORTAGE AFFECTS TRAIN SERVICE

Greater Use of Motor Cars for Transportation of Goods Is Suggested

Transocean

ANKARA, April 7.—Because of the necessity to curtail the consumption of coal, the Egyptian State railways have decided to reduce the number of trains as from May 1, according to a Cairo dispatch.

The Ministry of Communications has requested provincial authorities to submit proposals in regard to the greater use of motor cars for the transportation of goods.

In this connection, the Government intends to carry out improvements on highways.

HIGHER EDUCATION LEVEL SOUGHT BY THAI LEADERS

More Preparatory Schools and Universities in Country Aim of Program

Transocean

BANGKOK, April 7.—Despite the war, the Thai Ministry of Education is attempting to further national education and raise the standard of teaching.

A preparatory school for university study has been opened at Chiengmai by the Ministry, which also intends to open universities in different parts of the country. Much will depend, however, on whether the necessary expenditure will be approved when the new budget comes up for discussion.

Meanwhile, further preparatory schools are to be opened.

Today's Press Comments

SUNDAY, APRIL 19, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

First Enemy Air Raid

NICHI NICHI—It is common sense in modern warfare that it is impossible to keep the country absolutely free from hostile air raids. The enemy's air raid on Saturday on the Keihin (Tokyo-Yokohama) district and other places simply means that what was unavoidable did happen. In the War of Greater East Asia, Japan is fighting formidable enemies with a mighty air force, and consequently the Japanese nation was fully prepared for such events. The Japanese defense units, both in the air and on the ground, lost no time in counter-attacking the enemy raiders and according to an announcement made by the Eastern District Army headquarters the same day at 2 p.m., nine enemy planes were shot down within the district within its own jurisdiction. This shows that the air defense in this country leaves nothing to be desired.

The Imperial Household was absolutely safe. The damages which the raiders inflicted at places were generally slight, and the members of the neighborhood associations and fire-prevention corps in the affected zones rose to the occasion excellently and acted calmly, fully demonstrating their efficiency. In such circumstances, the enemy's daring enterprise failed to achieve any results worth mentioning. The first experience of the kind which the Japanese nation has ever had has only served to strengthen its confidence in the air defense of the country.

Although this was Japan's first experience of a hostile air raid, the nation must be prepared for a frequent recurrence of similar incidents hereafter. On the assumption that future raids will be more violent and on a larger scale, the nation must form a firmer determination to meet them with calm and confidence. Saturday's experience has shown that despite the series of crushing defeats which he has suffered so far, the enemy still has the spirit left to make air raids on this country. In order to provide against future attacks, it is well for the Japanese people to profit by the experience and endeavor to make the air defense even more complete.

Visit of Enemy Planes

MIYAKO—Enemy planes raided several places in Japan Proper Saturday afternoon. The damage done by the invaders seems to have been slight. The Imperial Air Division was prompt to engage the invaders, and in the fights that ensued several enemy planes were shot down. This causes us to wonder what it was that prompted the enemy to attack this country. A possible explanation is that the enemy hoped to achieve results which he could show to the people in his country in an attempt to placate the people who are getting restless after the serious reverses have been suffered by the Allied Forces in the War of Greater East Asia.

The manner in which the invading planes were driven back conclusively showed that air defenses in Japan Proper are perfect. Their experience of Saturday's air raids must have taught the people of Japan that they can repose full confidence in the ability of the Air Defense Corps to repulse air attacks however severe. It is to be hoped that the individual people will make redoubled efforts to perfect the air defense arrangements in the country.

Brace Up!

HOCHI—The first enemy air raid was made on Tokyo Saturday. A slight damage was done to the capital, but the enemy planes were repulsed by Japan's defensive corps immediately. Their weak attacking strength was a sort of a comic play. Yesterday's air raid has been the first of the enemy air attack on Japan's main island during four months since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. Not only this, but it has been the first since the outbreak of the China Affair in 1937. That there exists some need for us to find a valuable lesson from the day's incident is a matter of course.

The United States and Britain have remained demoralized as a result of their successive war reverses. Their national leaders are bringing a hornet's nest about their ears, as their peoples are harshly denouncing their mess. Enemy leaders are at a loss what to do with this state of affairs. As a means to patch up their failures they must have hit upon an idea of attacking Japan's capital from the air. This has been anticipated by us since a long time ago.

A solid defensive equipment of the capital against air raids and composure of the citizens make us feel strengthened, but it is hoped that they be more cautious and tense.

F.D.R. AFRAID REICH MAY EXTEND POWER

He Fears, Part of Western Hemisphere Apt to Become Nazi Land

D.N.B.

BERLIN, April 17.—On the occasion of Pan-America Day celebrated in the Western Hemisphere on April 15, one of the highlight speeches was delivered by President Roosevelt.

Speaking with the resignation of an old man, who has given up all ambition, the President's most important thought was to express on this day his horror at the idea that a part of the Western Hemisphere might become German territory in the light of the fact that North America's sway over Asia and Europe has practically come to an end.

"I am looking for a name for this war as I told the newspaper correspondents some time ago," he said. "So far, I have not received any concrete proposals yet. Most of them are too long. Perhaps, we ought to call this war, the 'War for Survival!'"

Commenting on the President's speech, Wilhelmstrasse officials stated that one has never heard the American President in a more discouraged mood than today.

They declared that President Roosevelt, who ran after the war for years and never took a rest till he had reached his aim of dragging the United States into it does not know what to do with it now. Perhaps, they state, a prize competition could help him to get out of the rut.

"President Roosevelt's dilemma reminds one of the story of the man, who saved his earnings all his life to buy a piano," these circles said. "When he had finally bought it, there was no room for it in his apartment and he had to put in into the garden.

"The 'survival of America' is the formula with which the super-imperialistic President is content today. This solution was honorable for the Indian chiefs, who defended the soil of their homeland against the invaders. In the American President's mouth, it sounds just too ridiculous.

"If Germany was victorious, the President thinks that American life would no longer be the same. Americans know and feel daily that American life is today no longer the same. It has not been transformed by Germany but by their own President. A Roosevelt, fighting for the survival, resembles a hare praising petrification as its way of life.

"One can readily believe that the President would prefer today to stand where America stood before he came into power, in any case where it stood before December 8.

"But preservation of existing conditions and duration has at all times been the desire of these who set an avalanche into motion and were then afraid of being engulfed by it."

Japanese Readers Are Best Sellers In Hongkong City

Domei

HONGKONG, April 17.—Indicating the fervent desire of foreign residents in this city to learn the Japanese language, Japanese text-books are proving big sellers at every book store in Hongkong, it is learned. Furthermore, it is said that instructors in the Japanese language also are in great demand. In order to improve the quality of Japanese language schools in this city, the Government-General of Hongkong yesterday promulgated regulations governing such institutions.

Floods in Syria

Transocean

ANKARA, April 4.—The rains of last week, which were first welcomed in Syria and the Lebanon as being good for the crop, have assumed a catastrophic character, according to reports from Beirut. Great damage has already been done to crops, and a large number of cattle have perished as a result of floods, which have also done much harm to British fortification works.

U.S. May Ration Coffee

Transocean

LISBON, April 7.—The rationing of coffee is being contemplated by the United States War Production Office, according to a Washington report received here Monday.

BRITISH SUPREMACY IN SEVEN SEAS LOST

Restoration of Control Unlikely Without U.S. Aid, States London Daily Mail

Domei

STOCKHOLM, April 17.—In an interesting survey of Britain's maritime position, the London Daily Mail today declared, that "with her own power, England cannot restore domination of the seas and recapture her positions in the Mediterranean, in the Atlantic, in the Pacific and in the Indian Ocean without help of the American fleet."

Warning that the Italian fleet also must not be underestimated, the journal said that despite all efforts made by British warships and submarines in the Mediterranean, Italy may now rightly call the Mediterranean "Mare Nostrum."

The paper declared that it is consequently established that the British fleet is inferior to that of the Axis Powers in all classes except cruisers.

Still more serious is the lack of bases, the Daily Mail continued, pointing out that after the French collapse, England has in the Mediterranean only Alexandria, as Malta no longer can be considered a valuable base.

In the Indian Ocean, Colombo and Trincomalee cannot be used as naval bases after the last Japanese air attacks, and the only bases near the Indian Ocean are, consequently, Durban, in Natal, South Africa, and Simonstown, on the Cape of Good Hope, both about 3,000 miles from Ceylon, the journal said.

It was pointed out that Durban can take care of only small ships in its docks, while Simonstown only vessels up to 10,000-tons.

Australia has good harbors, but there are no docks, the Daily Mail said, adding, "Here one finds repercussions from the loss of Singapore."

The paper points out that the supply from Iran and Iraq is threatened while the oil from the Soviet Union is unavailable any longer. Rumania, the paper added, is in German hands, while in the Caribbean Sea British and American tankers have been attacked and sunk by German submarines.

"The situation is simply that England must rely upon her own stores, which, however, are big but far from inexhaustible," the Daily Mail concluded.

Egyptian Revenues Up

Transocean

ANKARA, April 6.—Customs revenue in Egypt reached 12,205,500 Egyptian pounds in the last financial year, or an increase of 3,933,995 pounds. This increase is believed to be solely due to recent repeated increases in duties, as the volume of foreign trade generally has been smaller.

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Premier General Tojo Inspects Aeronautic School in Mito City

Premier General Hideki Tojo arrived by plane at the Army Aeronautic Communications School in Mito from Utsunomiya at 11:15 a.m. Saturday and received reports for more than one hour from Major-General Fujita, director of the school, on the latest conditions of the school, reports Domei. After visiting the Joban Shrine in Mito city, the Premier proceeded to the Prefectural Government of Ibaragi where he heard reports made by Kanichi Naito, Governor of the prefecture, on the election situation and other matters under his jurisdiction. The Premier made a 20-minute instructive speech to officials of the local Government before emplaning for Gumma Prefecture at 2:45 p.m.

BERLIN RIDICULES STORY THAT DANES UNDERFED

Raps U.S. Fabrication—More Food in Denmark Than Most Other Countries

D.N.B.

BERLIN, April 17.—The United States Department of Agriculture claims to have received reports according to which undernourishment is on the increase among the Danish people.

Unfortunately, the source of this news with which perhaps some bored employe of the press department wanted to while away his time, is not given. If it were meant as an atrocity story, it would be one of a rather amiable kind.

In reality, the Danes are getting all too much due to the fact that Denmark is the only country of Europe where foodstuffs as well as clothing are hardly rationed at all.

The food situation in Denmark is better than in almost any other country in the world and is even above the high level of Switzerland.

The absence of a revolutionary movement in Denmark against Germany was recently explained by the British Broadcasting Corporation saying that the Danes "unfortunately had too much to eat."

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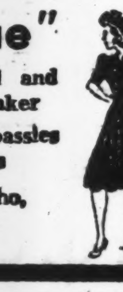

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Compulsory Indemnity Decided For All Ships Sailing in Danger Zones

Transocean

BUENOS AIRES, April 8.—A committee of the Brazilian merchant marine has established compulsory insurance for all members of the crews of Brazilian vessels plying the danger zones, it was reported from Rio de Janeiro yesterday.

Thus far compulsory insurance has only existed for voyages to European waters, to North Africa and to ports in the Pacific.

It will now be valid also for voyages to the Gulf of Mexico, the Caribbean waters around the Antilles and off the South American coast north of Cape Orange, which is the northernmost point on the Brazilian coast, in the district of Natal.

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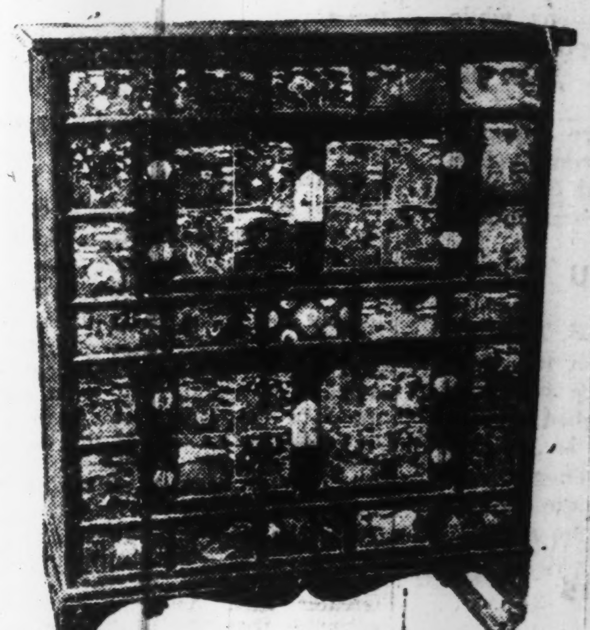

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TAIWANESE WOMAN'S BRAVERY REVEALED

Helped Rescue Japanese Who Were Interned by Dutch In Batavia

An interview was recently held between the former Japanese vice-consul at Batavia and a Taiwanese woman who helped the Imperial Forces in rescuing the Japanese Consulate-General staff members and other residents from internment camps where they had been confined by the Dutch authorities, according to Nichi Nichi correspondents in Batavia. Their report follows:

"'The two characters which form the word Nippon only occupied my mind. And I almost forgot the fear which might otherwise have caused me to become panic-stricken,' said an attractive woman with beautiful eyes, who was clad in pink blouse and sarong, in faltering Japanese.

"'I am deeply grateful to you. I later learned that you informed the Japanese Army of my whereabouts,' a gentleman, who showed signs of fatigue, answered to her remarks.

At Municipal Office

"The scene was enacted on the terrace of the Municipal Office of the Japanese Military Administration Department, in front of the Connings Square in Batavia. Through the leaves of the tropical trees surrounding the building, came forth the rays of the setting sun and a soft breeze was gradually replacing the heat of the day.

"The pretty woman was Mrs. Chen Hua-ying, 31 years old, the wife of a Taiwanese trader, Mr. Chen Yu, who had long been living in Batavia. The gentleman was Tan-un Kotani, former Japanese vice-consul at Batavia, who was rescued from the internment camps, thanks to Mrs. Chen's daring activities.

'Don't mention it. I am glad to see you well,' answered the lady.

"'I hear you had suffered great trouble to inform the Japanese officers of my whereabouts. I apologize for not thanking you earlier.'

"'No, not at all. I did only what every Japanese worthy of the name should have done. I'm so glad to have had the opportunity of meeting you. What I have done is very little and unworthy of praise, when compared with the wonderful achievements of the Japanese soldiers.

"'I had been maliciously treated by the Dutchmen,' Mrs. Chen continued, 'ever since I was born here. I had been looking forward to the day when I could have my revenge. I am ready to lay down my life if it is for my country. If the Rising Sun banners march along over my corpse, I will be fully satisfied. It is my ideal that I may be buried under the ground of my motherland.

"'When the Japanese Forces came to Batavia, I informed the soldiers of the place where you were interned and also the place where mines were buried around the city of Bandoeng.'

"The dialogue between Mrs. Chen and Mr. Kotani never seemed to come to an end.

Woman Gives News

"The scene shifts back to March 6 when the Imperial Forces entered Batavia. A lady, with her face as white as a sheet, came running to the headquarters of X Unit and told Lieutenant Saichiro Takayabu in a faltering voice, 'I've learned where Consul-General Ishizawa is. Sukabumi. In the hotel.' The lady was none other than Mrs. Chen. Pressed by patriotic fervor, she came through the turmoil of battle to tell of the whereabouts of the Japanese internees.

"Instantly a batch of Japanese soldiers drove to Sukabumi and rescued the Japanese residents, including Consul-General Ishizawa and vice-Consul Kotani.

"Mrs. Chen, however, went to Palembang to fetch her child and invalidated husband, immediately after she had made the report to the Japanese Army. It was when she returned to Batavia recently together with her family members that she learned the staff members of the Japanese Consulate in Batavia and other residents had been successfully freed from the prison in Sukabumi and that Lieutenant Takayabu to whom she had informed their whereabouts was wounded in the subsequent battle and had been sent to the field hospital.

"After her interview with Mr. Kotani, who represented the consulate staff, Mrs. Chen visited Lieutenant Takayabu at the field hospital," the report concludes.

Contemporary Japanese Literature

(Continued from Page 6)

mitting suicide in recognition of his having compromised girl, or conventional sense of duty, toward one's adoptive family. This confusion, even though it may be for the sake of expediency, is doubly enhanced by the overlapping of curiously paradoxical scenes. Thus, a wretched prostitute learns the solemn and profound classical art of the Noh play, and while she is of the free and flapperish sort, she performs such amiable deeds as taking home from a tea-house dinner all the dishes placed before her, without so much as touching them herself, as a present for her sick father.

Generosity of Proprietress

Nevertheless, the people of Osaka are not conscious of the fact that this confusion is confusion really, and embrace it all so calmly. Herein resides the sturdy vitality of these people, considering it, as they do, as something in the nature of a tradition that has existed since the days of Saikaku and Chikamatsu.

Living in such a fashion, the things they do are conspicuous for their intensity, their persistency, their unintrospective fulsomeness. The stout generosity of the proprietress of the Suigetsu Inn, the insatiable amatory pursuits of men like Otsuki and Noro, or the attitude of O-tsugi who, though she had been dismissed from the inn for theft, applies to one of her victims for a loan, are the most apt revelations that can be seen in this respect. In such fulsome extremes the continuance of corruption and morbid love, as represented for instance by a woman like O-yone, is perhaps one of those things that must be counted as inevitable.

At the same time they are due to Osaka's possessing the tradition—likewise existing from the days of Saikaku and Chikamatsu—of being a so-called city of the merchant class. A marked materialism and the diffusion of the "measuring spirit" in its most egregious form can indeed be discerned here. Thus, the immoral act of Suigetsu's bathhouse attendant which ill-becomes his age is acknowledged to be a logical privilege in virtue of his having contributed some material outlay. The woman in question pays with her virtue the price of having been provided with a place of employment, and is perfectly nonchalant about it. They are both entirely inconsistent with the moral standards of modern people.

(To Be Concluded)

First Arrivals for Yasukuni Rites

The party of war-bereaved from Taiwan is seen arriving at Tokyo Station, Friday morning. Owing to steamer schedule, their arrival in the capital was necessitated far earlier than the groups from other sections of the country, who are expected to arrive this week.

Bereaved From Taiwan First of 30,000 Here for Special Yasukuni Shrine Rites

The vanguard of the 30,000 members of the bereaved families of war dead arrived in the capital from Taiwan on Friday, to attend the special spring festival at the Yasukuni Shrine from April 23, Domei reports.

Beaming with the anticipation of meeting their husbands, sons, fathers, and brothers, spiritually, 25 of them upon their arrival went to the Central Hotel on Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, 16 to the Hibiya Hotel, five to the Asahi-kan, and four to the Hiiragiya Inn.

At the Central Hotel are the families of the late Captain Tadao Yamamoto, Captain Mitsuru Tsurunaga, Lieutenant Koichi Watanabe, and First Class Private Zenzo Yokoyama. The daughters of these heroes can be seen playing cheerfully with their grand-fathers and grandmothers in their respective rooms in the hotel.

On Friday night, as the reporter went into the hotel to interview them, a sweet song was heard from the parlor. The voice belonged to cute, little Shizuko-san, the only daughter of the late Captain Yamamoto.

After her dinner with her grandfather, Hatsutaro Yamamoto, 70 years old, and her mother, the three went to their room on the third floor to join the grandmother, who had had her supper in her room, for, she said that it was such a strenuous effort to go up and down from the third storey.

Will Endure Anything

"It was awfully cold last night in the train. But if I think of my son, I cannot be saying such a thing" the grandfather said. "You know, I even used to say, "Till our son comes back, I'm going through anything. The heat or cold or anything can come to me. I don't even have to eat."

To these words of the grandfather, the grandmother said.

"I am very healthy too. I haven't been sick for many years. Now that I am so old, I'm only looking forward to the day this grandchild will be married to someone as brave as my son."

But little Shizuko-san, knowing nothing of her grandmother's thought, was already in her bed, sleeping soundly and innocently.

The family of the late Captain Tsurunaga were four in number also, namely, his widow, Kikuko, 27, his father, Toshiro, 59, and his mother, Keyo, 59, and his daughter, Yoshiko, 6.

On the window sill were placed baskets of bananas and oranges, which they had brought all the way from tropical Taiwan to offer to the heroic spirit of their son enshrined at the Yasukuni Shrine.

Hearing her grand-father relate about her father, little Yoshiko-chan, who was on her mother's lap, joined in the conversation with "You know, I'm taking dancing lessons."

According to her grandmother, Yoshiko-chan, who had seen her father off for the front only 100 days after her birth, has been taking dancing lessons for the past few years and at present, goes to the different baracks in Taiwan to dance for the soldiers.

FRENCH INDO-CHINA AREA FREE FROM TROPIC FEVER

Dr. Juro Hadori Makes Promising Report After 6-Month Research Tour

After a six-month medical research tour of the regions around French Indo-China, Dr. Juro Hadori, non-official staff member of the Taiwan Research Institute of Tropical Medical Science, gave a promising report that there is no need to worry about tropic fever in French Indo-China. Returning to Taiwan with valuable data on the origins of infectious diseases peculiar to the southern regions, the Doctor reported as follows:

"There is a peculiar disease that breaks out frequently around the regions of India, French Indo-China and Malaya. Rats are said to be the carriers, but as yet no definite discoveries have been made, and of course no cure has been found. These will be interesting subjects for investigation hereafter. There is one disease, the Doctor said, in which when a certain kind of worm enters the eye, the eye ball is said to pop out of its socket. There is a superstition among the Annamese, that when the eye is diseased a stupe, made from the fluid of a crushed frog, applied over the eye will cure it. As a result of this the worm gets into the eye. Cases of this type may be cured completely by using salvarsan.

"Another disease that breaks out in the southern regions of Taiwan among the Paiwan tribe may also be found to a fair extent around the Loas region. Other diseases found here are the malaria and the dengue fevers which spreads to the same degree as in Taiwan. There are not any especially fatal sicknesses, and moreover with the increasing number of Japanese coming into these regions, sanitary conditions have improved.

"With Pasteur Research Laboratories located in four sections of French Indo-China, great results are being achieved. I met a German doctor who cooperated with Dr. Kitasato during the wave of bubonic plague in Hongkong in 1894, still continuing his researches in good health at the Natrang Research Institute, inspite of his eighty odd years. I could not help but lower my head in respect.

"As far as settlers are concerned it all depends on their attitudes. I think, however, that they should feel at ease and advance into these regions willingly."

TOKYO LAUNCHES DRIVE FOR VOTE COOPERATION

Special Week of Activities Begun Today to Gain Public Backing at Election

The Election Campaign Cooperation Week has commenced today in Tokyo Prefecture, and until April 24, lecture meetings, conferences, street campaigns, displays of posters and other functions will be held to arouse public interest in the coming general election throughout the cities, towns and villages within the prefecture.

All neighborhood associations will hold special election conferences during the week, and 160,000 pamphlets have already been distributed.

Mrs. Yayoi Yoshioka, Mrs. Fusaye Ichikawa, Mrs. Shigeri Kaneko and about 100 other women leaders will start street campaigns with the help of several hundred school girls.

Tentative plans call for lecture meetings to be held at the Hibiya Public Hall at 6 p.m. on April 20; at the Gunjin Kaikan at 1 p.m. and 6 p.m. on April 23; and also at various national schools and other places during the week.

At Government offices, business firms, factories and other establishments, instructions on election will be given to all those working at such establishments. Department stores will also cooperate by holding various exhibits or displaying posters.

In an attempt to prevent abstention from voting, the Tokyo Prefectural authorities have decided to adopt a system of making those who failed to vote report their reasons for not going to the polls.

GOVERNOR OF DAVAO HAILS JAPAN'S WORK

Promises Full Cooperation in Formation of a New East Asia

The Governor of Davao Province, in western Mindanao Island, in an interview with a Hochi correspondent Friday, said he wished he had many more lives to sacrifice in rescuing Davao from the ravages of American brutality and destruction, the Hochi learned Saturday from Davao.

Governor Romualdo Quimpo was returning from Manila when the Japanese Forces begun their lightning operations against the American forces at Davao. When the Governor arrived at his post, the Japanese flag had been already waving over the city of Davao, while the inhabitants, including the Governor's wife and seven children, had fled to the island's interior.

Despite the tragic situation, Governor Quimpo expressed his determination to render every assistance to the new Philippines administration as well as to revive Davao, the province and its city.

In fulfilment of that promise, the Governor has been struggling against a lingering illness as well as loneliness of separation from his beloved family, to bring the truth of the new administration to his people.

Governor Quimpo asserted that the Filipinos still resisting the Japanese Forces in the Philippines are drunk with the empty American promise that help is destined to come in the future. He expressed confidence, however, that this tragic belief in the Americans cannot prevail for long and that the entire Philippines inevitably will raise the flag of truce.

Inhabitants Return

The inhabitants of Davao rapidly are returning to their lands. Even a former governor of the province, and a political opponent of the Governor, is said to have returned to Davao to assist in the reconstruction of the province, Governor Quimpo proudly exclaimed.

He concluded that no greater hope rested in the hearts of awakened Filipinos than to achieve a new order in East Asia under Japanese leadership.

Alfonso Oboza, mayor of Davao City, meanwhile, explained to a Hochi reporter that the food problem looms the most difficult for the municipal authorities there. To remedy the plight of restricted rations, he revealed that the authorities are encouraging, in particular, the planting of maize and vegetables in unused lands and free supervision is being extended.

The existing food situation is the consequence of plunder and ravages wrought upon local properties by fleeing American and Filipino troops which was followed by a locust plague, Mayor Oboza asserted.

It was disclosed, however, that the considerate treatment and direction by the Japanese Army Officials soon after the latter's occupation of Davao has enabled the citizens of the municipality to crawl out of the jaws of almost certain death.

Self-Sufficiency Drive

Although food is being distributed to the local citizenry by the Japanese Army, the Filipinos are bent on making Davao self-sufficient as soon as possible, the mayor stated.

Indicating that the Japanese have brought much cheer in the midst of tragedies, he revealed that vegetable seeds recently brought to Davao by Japanese vessels are being nurtured under the tropical sun.

"As we eat even two meals per day where we previously had none, we have more than a few reasons to be thankful," was the mayor's sincere statement.

Davao City is pushing a program of co-livelihood, co-prosperity and otherwise cooperation in every phase of daily life with the inauguration of the Asia Co-Existence Club, the mayor proudly announced, adding that all communal functions will be planned and pursued together by the Japanese and Filipino residents of the enterprising city.

Spain and the United States have never obtained the commonwealth's genuine respect despite rules of 200 and 40 years respectively, it was admitted. The mayor contended that any expression of allegiance has been purely superficial.

In contrast, a bond of friendship has developed between the more farseeing Filipinos and Japanese in a surprisingly short period of time, which is attributable to their common origin. "We, after all, are of common birth—we are all Asiatics," Mayor Oboza philosophized with seriousness.

Hungarian Envoy Leaves

Nicholas de Vegh, Hungarian Minister to Japan, left Saturday afternoon for Nanking where he will present his credentials to Wang Ching-wei, President of the National Government of China. It will be recalled that recently Mr. de Vegh was appointed by the Regent of Hungary envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the Nanking Government, concurrently with his Tokyo post. His official seat will be in Tokyo.

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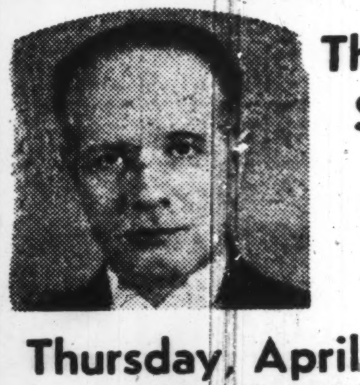

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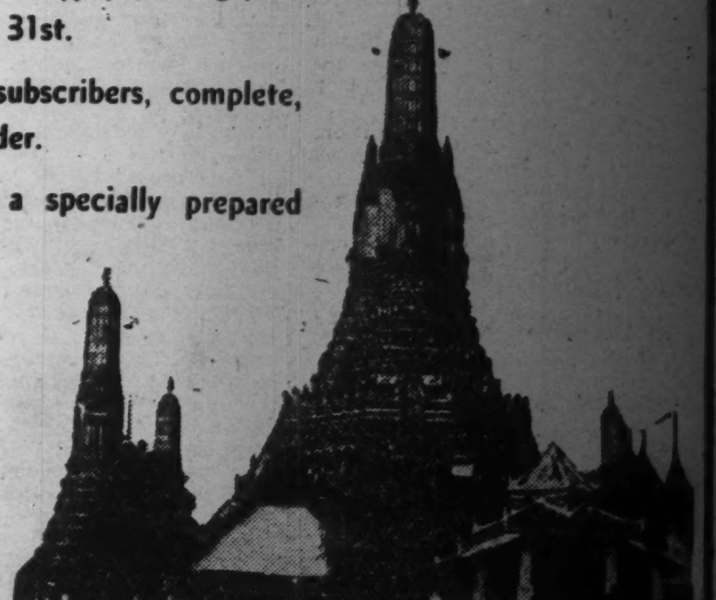

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DISGRACEFUL SPIRIT OF DUTCH REVEALED

Military Officers Think Nothing Of Being Made War Prisoners

The pitiful sight of former Governor-General Starkenborg van Tjarda of the East Indies, and the shameless attitude of the Dutch military officers who think nothing of being taken prisoners is reported by a Nichi Nichi correspondent in Batavia. The report follows:

"Hearing that a number of Dutch army officers and government-general officials of the former Dutch East Indies were being sent as prisoners from Bandoeng to Batavia on the night of April 16, I boarded the same train. This was the first time enemy officers were being sent in such a large number.

"Headed by former Dutch Governor-General Starkenborg van Tjarda, there were 44 in all.

"Outside the station premises, the wives and children of these officers could be seen sadly waving their handkerchiefs through the iron railings.

"At 9:45 a.m. the train started. In a corner of the carriage knelt the former Governor-General, looking sad and forlorn. The other officers, however, joked and laughed noisily, and were as carefree as though they were going on a vacation trip.

"After a while a guard came with arm bands to mark them. The military officers put on the blue ones and the Government officials the white ones without the least bit of hesitation.

"As the train stopped at a station, Malayan children came running by, and seeing the Japanese soldiers, they raised their hands and cheered, 'Nippon Banzai Banzai!' To the Dutch soldiers they pointed their fingers and laughed teasingly, even to the Dutch officers whom they had been fearing till only yesterday.

"In a while we stopped at another station. The officers must have become hungry, for they stuck their heads out of the windows and began calling for bananas to the fruit peddlars. Some of them could be heard demanding that the peddlars to sell 10 cent bananas for a cent.

"Seeing that the officers were busy filling their stomachs and would be less likely to disturb me, I went to the Governor-General and asked his impression of being sent as a prisoner.

"'Well, if you must know . . . I'm hoping the Japanese Army will treat us well,' he answered reluctantly. And then in a low voice asked, 'Are you sure we won't be sent to a farther place?' This was a question asked by almost every one of the officers. It must have been worrying them.

"Our train then passed through a former enemy base. Freight cars full of ammunition were lying topsy turvy in the lake and valley, and traces of our bombardment could be seen everywhere.

"The officers, glancing at the pitiful remains, made wry faces but quickly regained their merry spirits, and when 11 more officers joined them at Sukabumi Station, they became more boisterous than ever.

"At 6:30 p.m. we reached the central station of Batavia, from where they were taken to the prison camp in charge of a certain unit."

BULGARIANS CONVINCED NATIONAL COURSE RIGHT

People Scorn Enemy Propaganda, Are Against Bolshevism, Says Home Minister

Transocean

SOFIA, April 6.—Bulgaria is united, and her people are convinced that her course is right, declared Peter Gabrovsky, Bulgarian Home Minister.

Writing in the Vostnik na Vesticite on Bulgaria's domestic political situation, he stated that nothing in the world would tempt the country into swerving from the course she has chosen, with the people in scorn of all attempts of enemy propaganda.

Communism has no chance of existence, either in theory or in practice, in Bulgaria, he wrote, and the few fanatical supporters of Bolshevism in the country were completely isolated because the Bulgarians have recognized the misery and sufferings which Bolshevism has brought on the people.

MANY SUGAR REFINERIES IN UKRAINE WILL REOPEN

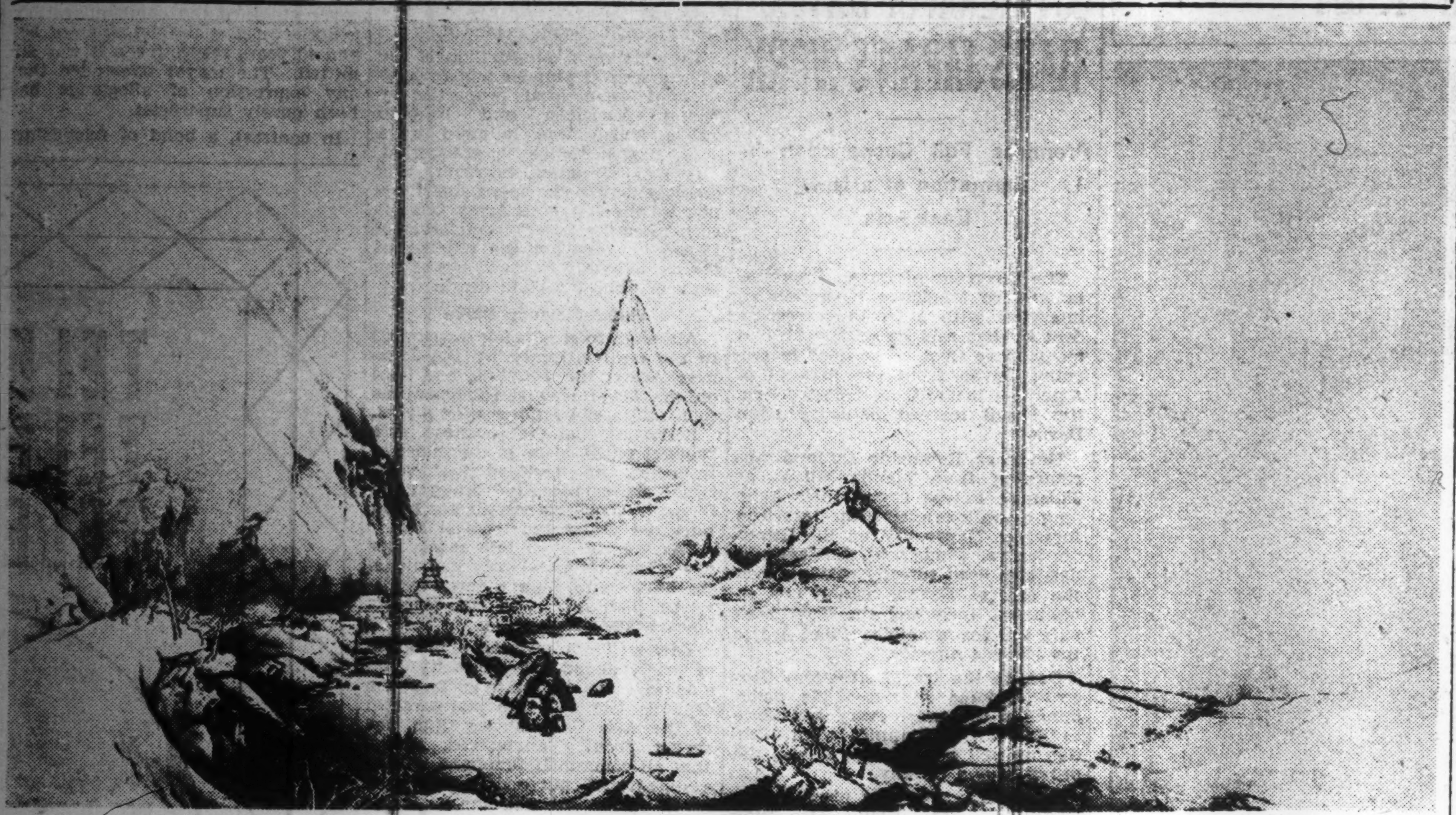
Production Soon to Be Resumed by 100 Factories in Former Soviet Best Center

Transocean

ROVNO, April 8.—Nearly 100 sugar beet factories in the Ukraine, which was the largest sugar-producing section in the Soviet Union before the war, are ready to resume operations.

More than two-thirds of the sugar beet grown in the Soviet Union had been sent to the Ukraine to be refined, and now steps are being taken to grow sugar beet in the vicinity of the refineries to facilitate transportation. The 100 factories to resume operations represent about 70 per cent of all refineries in the district.

LANDSCAPE IN BLACK AND WHITE



By HOGAI KANO (1829-88)
Owned by Count Kimifuji Muromachi

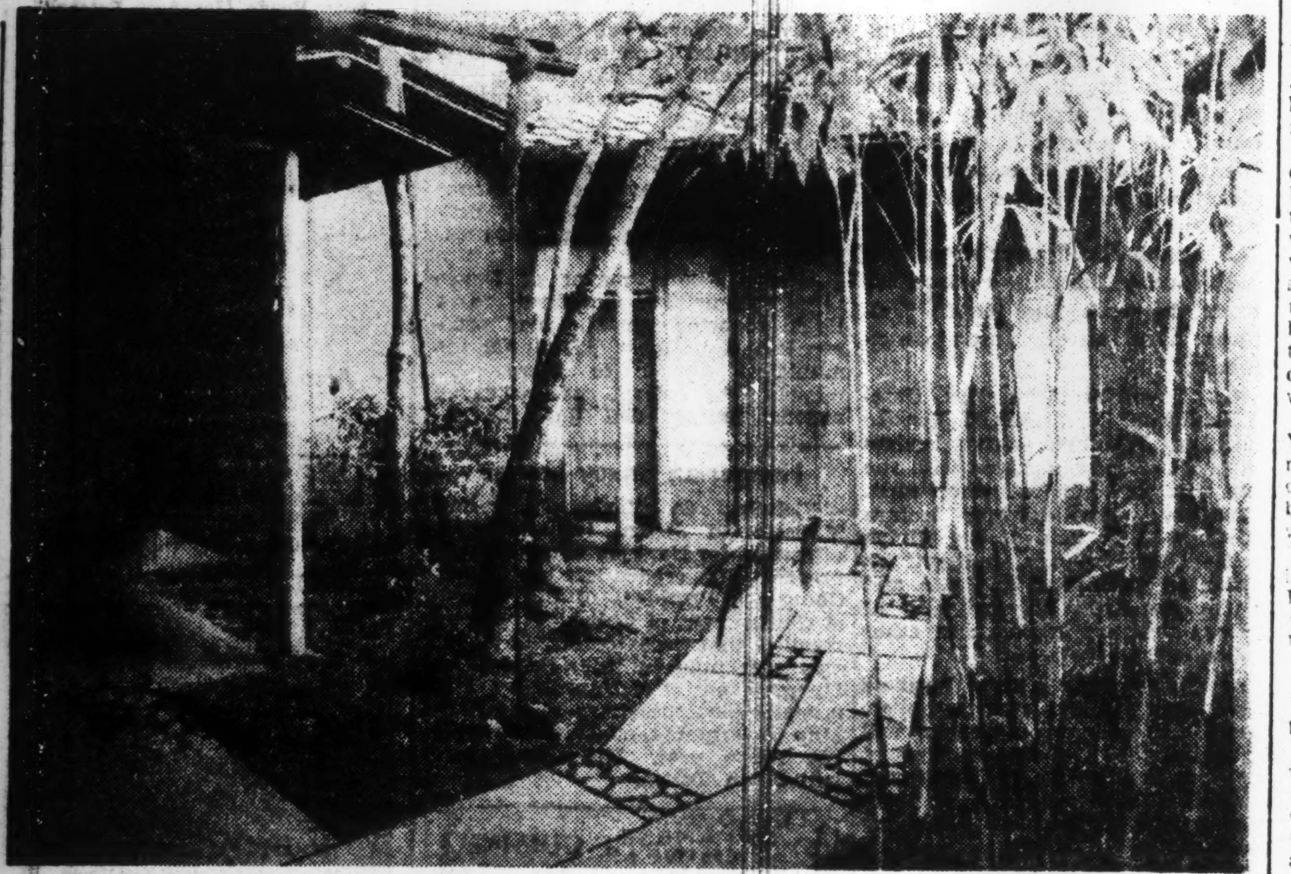
In the chaotic period of Japanese art after the Meiji Restoration, Hogai Kano made his appearance. Having when young followed the orthodox lines of the Kano school, he subsequently inaugurated a renaissance in modern Japanese art. The Meiji Restoration occurred when he was in the prime of life, and though he had always suffered from extreme poverty, he continued the study of painting unceasingly, until at last in 1884 he became acquainted with Kakuzo Okakura and was recognized by Ernest Fenollosa with whom he reached complete agreement in their object of building up a new Japanese art. Hogai Kano, together with Gaho Hashimoto, has been regarded as the forerunner of modern Japanese painting.

Kano made such religious pictures as the famous Goddess of Mercy painted fully-colored Taoist and Buddhist figures, and also executed portraits and landscapes of remarkable excellence in black and white. Latterly he was not a strict follower of the Kano school, which had degenerated in recent years, but he studied the old masters, Sesshu and Sesson. Even in his landscapes Hogai Kano showed constructive design, and masterful and virile draughtsmanship. (Courtesy of the Kokusai Bunka Shinkokai).

Legacies of Kamakura Period (1185-1392)

Politically and Culturally, It Marked New Era In History

By SHIGEYOSHI SAKABE



The tea room is an abode of the unsymmetrical where the votaries worship the Imperfect; an oasis in the dreary waste of existence where weary travelers meet to drink from the common spring of art appreciation. (Photo. K.B.S.)

Continuing our discussion of last Sunday on the multi-dimensional aspect of Japanese culture, we shall focus our attention today on the Kamakura period (1185-1392) and see what lasting gifts this period has bequeathed to the Japanese of subsequent ages. We shall examine it from the same pluralistic point of view, remembering that whatever is ours today by inheritance is the aggregate echo of all the incidents and developments in the course of our past.

In the political history of Japan, this age is perhaps more important than all the others, for it gave birth to the political institutions that were to last for seven long centuries and perished only within living memory. It marks the shifting of political weight from the Fujiwara aristocracy to the samurai stratocracy, which was initiated earlier by the Heike (Taira), consolidated now by the Genji (Minamoto) and perpetuated later by the Tokugawa. It introduced a new system of government and of land tenure and made of Japan a feudal state.

Culturally also the Kamakura period surpasses other ages in importance. In actual legacies, as preserved in art museums and in print, it did not leave us as rich an heir as did others. In the riches of the mind, however, it has left us a heritage that stands out peerless. For it taught us first an art of death as embodied in Bushido or the code of fighting men; it taught us an art of life as crystallized in the cult of teaism; it gave us a new standard of beauty, a new criteron of value, which teaches us to appreciate the simple and value the imperfect. Let us analyze the forces that have caused such a powerful impact on the spiritual and aesthetic growth of the nation.

The reins of government had been wrested from the Fujiwara nobles and were now securely held by the warrior classes who only a short time before had occupied a far inferior position socially, practically no position politically. Their strength lay in their closeness to the soil. They hailed from the provinces where they acted as agents or paid protectors for the nobility's landed interests. They were known as "samurai" or "bushi." The former literally meant attendant or bodyguard; the latter meant uncivilized or unaccomplished; both terms were depreciatory, designating the lowly class of the court orderly. Their rise to power is a complicated history interwoven with the vicissitudes in the mediaeval system of land tenure. Whoever held rights in land was the economic master, the economic master held the key to political dictatorship. This was true on local, provincial and national scales. The samurai held land, while court nobles contented themselves with titular governorships of provinces. However, it must not be assumed that power fell into the hands of the samurai as a matter of course. Indeed they had to fight for it. And in doing this, they had a formidable weapon to underline their claim upon political control.

This was their art of death. Their complete defiance of death was the cause of the utter powerlessness of the court nobles. "Righteousness is mightier than a mountain; life is lighter than a feather" was their motto. How deeply this attitude has been ingrained in the fiber of all Japanese is being daily testified to by the glorious deeds of heroism of our soldiers and seamen in the War of Greater East Asia.

It is interesting to note that two new religious movements of the time, Zen Buddhism and Amidaism, both contributed to make this aspect of Japanese chivalry an inviolable commandment. Zen taught that our life is the succession of life and death; every minute we are living and dying; death is a mere incident and is an everyday affair. Amidaism taught that this life is just a preparatory stage for the life hereafter which is everlasting; when death overtakes us, we shall enter life eternal amdist the glories of the Pure Land.

It might sound like a piece of extravaganza to say that tea—yes, tea—taught the Japanese a new art of life. Priest Eisai, the first Zen master in Japan, brought some tea on his return from China in 1191. Seeds were planted in a suburb of Kyoto, in the precincts of the Kozanji temple. At that time Saint Myoye, who was moral instructor to the Regent Hojo Yasutoki, was presiding at the temple. Under the joint leadership of Eisai and Myoye, tea found steady vogue, gradually supplanting sake. How this simple beverage has caused such a tremendous revolution in the spiritual life of the Japanese would constitute perhaps the most engaging cultural study. We would simply refer our readers to the enlightening little book—The Book of Tea—by Kakuzo Okakura for a masterly exposition. In his words, "the philosophy of tea is not mere aestheticism in the ordinary acceptance of the term, for it expresses conjointly with ethics and religion our whole point of view about man and nature. It is hygiene, for it enforces cleanliness; it is economics, for it shows comfort in simplicity rather than in the complex and costly; it is moral geometry, inasmuch as it defines our sense of proportion to the universe. It represents the true spirit of Eastern democracy by making all its votaries aristocrats in taste."

The rise of a new political order with Kamakura as its center was the inevitable outcome of the bankruptcy of the agrarian system of economy. With the natural limitation of arable land, the system of land tenure borrowed complete from China was doomed to failure. The slightest departure from the path of strict frugality would spell destruction to the finances of the nobility. And far indeed the aristocrats had wandered into the wilderness of extravagance. The country now needed a new custodian of the nation's finances who could manage state affairs with extreme care. The Genji were of fairly frugal habits, but not sufficiently so. It was therefore a matter of course that the stoic and thrifty Hojo were elevated to the position of power. Regent in name, ruler in substance. Simple of habits, they were most conscientiously scrupulous in spending. Emphasis on simplicity was thus initiated by the force of life's hard facts, reinforced spiritually by the teachings of Zen Buddhism and teaism. "A world in a grain of sand, and a heaven in a wild flower" was the essence of Kamakura culture. Nowhere can this love of simplicity be seen more beautifully exemplified than in the works of Sesshu, the father of black-and-white painting and the author of a truly Japanese tradition characterized by the simplicity of manner and economy of strokes. Disciplined grace and sophisticated simplicity have ever since constituted the Japanese canons of taste. We have learned to prefer black-and-white to a mixture of resplendent colors, to prefer suggestion to complete representation. We have learned to choose the cherry blossom before the rose.

Times Book Shelf

(Continued from Page 6)

right in saying in his introductory study, that many philosophers of today will probably not entirely agree with Hegel's opinion because of the improvement of our present knowledge and interpretation of religion, but nevertheless we have to concede that the significance of his Philosophy of Religion is based upon the fact that Hegel paved the way for a philosophy which belongs to the greatest metaphysical conceptions of mankind.

LIFE OF U.S. TROOPS INTERNED IN P.I. TOLD

Prisoners Quartered in Barracks Formerly Built by Americans for Filipino Privates

The sad fix of Major-General King and the other American war prisoners who ended up ironically in the barracks formerly used by the Americans to quarter Filipino troops is reported by a Yomiuri correspondent in a certain front in the Philippines. The correspondent stated:

"In the afternoon of April 16, I rushed in an automobile to the prison camp at a certain base where 14,000 to 15,000 men have been confined a week after the capture of Mariveles.

"What an irony that these rude thatched barracks built by the American soldiers to quarter the Filipino soldiers should become their prison after their defeat.

"On the right side of the wide highway that stretched to the foot of the mountain lay the camps for the American soldiers and on the left those for the Filipino soldiers.

"I went to look around. With gay tattoos on their arms and their faces covered with long whiskers, the half-naked American soldiers were lying lazily on the ground, but as soon as they saw me, they stood up erect and saluted me.

"A soldier could be seen writing in his memorandum, while another could be seen cleaning his shoes conscientiously, and another washing his shirt. They seemed to be perfectly at home.

"None of them could have expected that they who used to force the Filipinos to fight by pointing guns at their backs would come into such a fix. However, it didn't seem to worry them at all.

"Major-General King and the rest of the officers seemed not a bit pleasant but sat gravely. The Major-General's uniform was clean and his face neatly shaven. He formed a pitiful picture with his gray-haired head hanging down and his eyes fixed in a sad gaze.

"The barracks for the Filipino soldiers were, on the other hand, gay. It must have been pleasant to them to think that the American soldiers who used to treat them so roughly were in the same fix as they. Besides, they were well fed here and there was no one to scare them with bayonet points. Every one seemed to have regained their spirits. They could be seen doing their respective work merrily.

"The camp is guarded by Captain Yoshiji Tsuneyoshi and a few of his men. The prisoners are called out of their beds at 6 a.m., have their breakfast at 6:30 and begin their work from 7 a.m.

"Their whole routine for the day is done under the command of the Japanese Army. They seem to be impressed by the kindness of the Japanese Army."

Kingisepp Population

Transocean

REVAL, April 7.—The town of Kingisepp on the former Soviet-Estonian border, named after the Estonian communist leader of the Soviet authorities, is once again populated by several thousand people, compared with only 300 persons when German troops first entered the city. The city was formerly known as Jamburg.

EXILED BANKS IN U.S. FIGHT OVER RESERVES

Question of Gold Stocks Now in America Decided By Court

Transocean

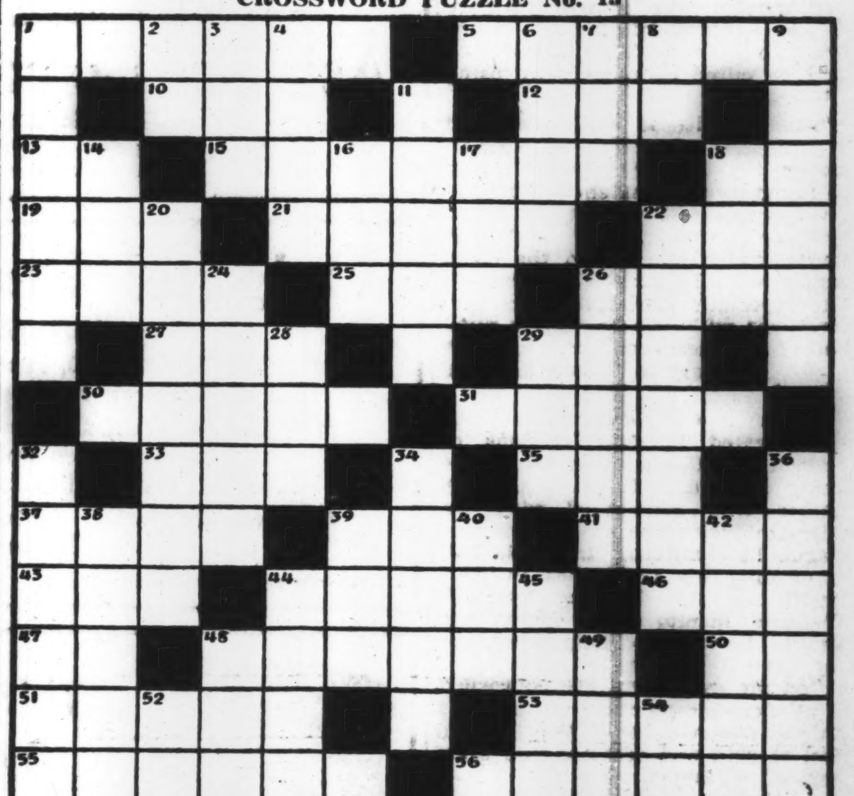
LISBON, April 1.—The squabbling between the Bank of France and the Belgian Central Bank regarding the latter's gold stocks, of which an amount of 228 million dollars had been transferred to Paris in 1940, has now entered what appears to be its final stage, according to a report received here from Washington.

For now the Bank of France has appealed to the United States Supreme Court as a last resort, after the Court of Appeal in New York had supported the Belgian claim that the Belgian Exile Government in London had a right to ask that this gold be handed over to them. At present the gold in question is in the United States.

At the hearing before the New York Court of Appeal, the Belgian Exile Government complained to the French representative that France was pursuing a policy of procrastination in this matter, a view which was supported by the New York court, which held that the Belgian Exile Government had a right to claim this gold.

Can You Do It? By Sax

CROSSWORD PUZZLE No. 13



ACROSS

1. Pousse-cafe.
5. Allot.
10. Scull.
12. A Dutch and German liquid measure.
13. North Carolina.
15. Clothing.
18. Old Testament.
19. Craggy prominence.
21. Litters.
22. Pose.
23. King-fish.
25. Prefix meaning "in advance."
26. Seed-vessel.
27. Cut down.
29. Always.
30. Separate.
31. Rugged rocks.
33. Suffix.
35. German interjection.
37. Indian plant yielding an aromatic balsam.
39. Morsel.
41. Hawaiian dance.
43. High explosive.
44. Mother-of-pearl.
46. Periodical.
47. At home.
48. Way of the samurai,
50. Kentucky.
51. Tended.
53. Theater.
55. Beats.
56. Edible mollusc.

DOWN

1. Songs.
2. Depart.
3. Pony.
4. Child of the street.
6. Minus.
7. Rode.
8. Negative prefix.
9. Irritate, pique.
11. Corundum.
14. Policeman.
16. Split.
17. Before.
18. Grease.
20. Fortification.
22. Indian millet.
24. Practise "kaidame."
26. Strand.
28. Twisted.
29. Period.
32. Crazy tricks.
34. Suited place.
36. Hungarian.
38. Indo-Chinese state.
39. Low.
40. Prefix.
42. Delibes's well-known opera.
44. Uncovered.
45. Whirl round.
48. Stake.
49. Second half of under-aged ones.
52. Japanese measure.
54. Preposition.

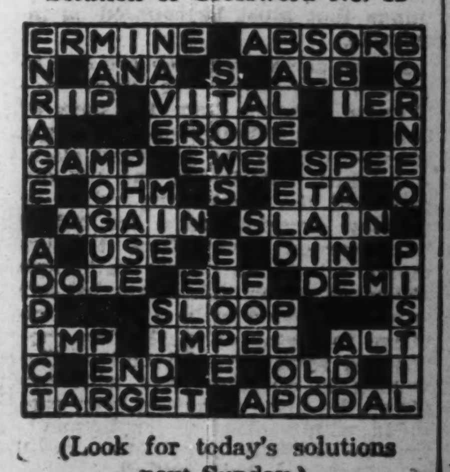
TODAY'S WORD TEASER

Change WIND into CALM in six steps.

Solution of Last Teaser

One way is: BONE, CONE, CORE, CORK, COOK, COOP, CHOP, CHOW, CHEW.

Solution of Crossword No. 12



(Look for today's solutions next Sunday.)

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According to the emergency postal regulations now in force, advertisements or replies to the same should accompany the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

Help Wanted

REAL expert cook wanted by foreigner. Good salary. Apply in Japanese to Box 122, Japan Times, Tokyo.

WANTED, for newspaper work, translators from Japanese into English. Must be fast and accurate and able to write clear English. Reply to Box 114, Japan Times, Tokyo, enclosing curriculum vitae in Japanese and stating desired salary.

Situation Wanted

COMPETENT cook, with good references, seeks position. Apply Box 625, Japan Times, Yokohama.

For Rent, Tokyo

BEAUTIFUL English style unfurnished flat, only one in Tokyo, suitable for bachelor or couple. Living room, bedroom, kitchen, bath, etc., with central heating, hot and cold running water, and other modern conveniences. Apply Aoba Mansions, 7 Aoba-cho, Shibuya-ku, Tel. Aoyama 36-6023.

For Rent, Yokohama

TWO-STORIED attractive Bluff residence; hot and cold running water; steam and gas heating in all rooms; one fireplace. Large garden; ten spacious sunny rooms; servant quarters; garage. Ready for immediate occupancy with silver, china, beddings, kitchen utensils, linen, etc. Unusual opportunity. May consider renting house and selling furniture together or separately, on receipt of official permission for renting the house. Box 626, Japan Times, Yokohama.

Real Estate, Wanted

REAL estate bought, sold or administered. Apply to Kurasawa Real Estate Agency, 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kamata 3517.

Wanted to Buy

DECORATIVE art articles of all kinds such as cut glass, curios, flower vases, china ware as well as used clothing, gramophone records, etc., bought at attractive prices. Please write to Merisecoya, 35 Motomachi 1-chome, Kobe-ku, Kobe.

ELECTRIC refrigerator wanted. Apply Sasahara, Tokyo Wan Umetate Kaisha, Kaijo Bldg., Marunouchi, Tel. Marunouchi 23-2391.

FOREIGN furniture, books, clothes, pianos, sewing machines, etc. at reasonable prices. Write or phone to George Yoshida Shoten, 66 Hommoku Sannotani, Yokohama, Tel 2-6426, c/o Kamakuraya.

FURNITURE, radio-gramophone, sewing machines, pianos, cameras, refrigerators, typewriters, clothing, shoes, carpets. Best prices quoted because of special method of buying. Comparison with others invited. Write immediately and we will call. References from clients. Susumu Kusumoto, No. 1, Nagayama, Shibuya-ku, near Ebisu Station.

GRAMOPHONES, records, electric gramophones, radio-gramophones pianos, organs, accordions, refrigerators, typewriters, cameras, vacuum cleaners, sewing machines, electric razors, foreign furniture new or used, wanted. Attractive prices paid. Please write or phone to Rhythm-sha, 16 Jimbo-cho Itchome, Kanda, Tokyo, Tel. Kanda 25-4459.

GOLF sets, binoculars, pianos, accordions, typewriters, electric refrigerators, washing machines, radios, furniture, safes, carpets, sewing machines. Matsumoto Shoten, 9, Agebacho, Ushigome-ku. Tel. Ushigome 34-3564.

OIL paintings (originals or copies) of old European masters wanted by private party. Please apply Box 121, Japan Times, Tokyo.

PIANOS, electric refrigerators, furniture, carpets, safes, wanted at high prices. Especially attractive prices will be paid for pianos or electric refrigerators. Apply Shioda Shoten, 20, 2-chome, Kamidori, Shibuya-ku, or telephone to Aoyama 36-5837 and ask for Shioda.

USED furniture bought at high prices. C. Matsushita, furniture merchant, No. 172, Motomachi 4-chome, Naka-ku, Yokohama. Tel. Honkyoku 2-4448.

WANTED Leica camera in good condition. Apply Box 120, Japan Times, Tokyo.

WANTED at once. Electric refrigerator and American electric radio-gramophone. Reply to Toyoharu Tsukuno, Mitsui Bank, Foreign Department, Muro-machi 2-chome, Nihonbashi-ku.

Miscellaneous

UTILIZE our service when applications for permit or report to the Government regarding Foreign Exchange Control Law and Freezing Law or others are desired to be made out. Quick and dependable service assured. Jiro Hatano Trade Office. Tel. 57-1390. Taikaku Bldg., 3, 5-chome, Nishi-Ginza, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.

Professional Notices

MEDICAL

DENZABURO Kato, M. D., physician. English and German spoken. Hours: From 1 p.m. to 4 p.m. Office open everyday, except Sundays and holidays, at Nagura Hospital, No. 2, Surugadai 4-chome, Kanda-ku, Tokyo, East of Nichorai Church. Telephone Kanda 25-0430, 3625. Private telephone: Akasaka 48-5046.

HIBIYA-HOSPITAL. Surgery, skin and blood diseases. Director Dr. S. Fukase, M.D. English and German spoken. Hours: 9-11 a.m., 2-6 p.m. 3 minutes from Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel. 57-2890.

NANKOIN Sanatorium. Owned and supervised by Dr. K. Takata, Chigasaki, near Yokohama Railway Station. Located in a healthy situation, facing Sagami Bay, amidst beautiful scenery. Tel. Chigasaki No. 2.

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 3-6 p.m., until noon on Sundays and holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-0315.

General

FURNITURE

NEW and used furniture sold, bought or rented at reasonable prices. If you wish to dispose of your household effects please telephone Shiba 43-3106. Daimaru Furniture Store. No. 1 of 3 Banchi, 3-chome, Tamura-cho, Shiba-ku.

Radio Program

Subject to Change Without Notice

Regular Program (Weekdays)

NEWS: 6, 7 a.m.; 12, 3, 5, 7, 9 and 10 p.m.
TIME: 7 a.m.; 12, 7 and 10 p.m.
Radio Exercise: 6:20, 7:50 a.m.; 2:30 p.m.
Market Report: 11:30 a.m.; 4:30 p.m.
Music for workers: 2:30 p.m.
Program Announcement: 5:50 p.m.
Juvenile Hour: 10:00 a.m.

Sunday

— Morning —

6:30 "National Resolution," by Murotaro Senda; Patriotic Poem Recital.
7:00 Time; News; Music. Organ solo; Chorus, "Mass. in B Minor" (Bach).
8:30 "The Records of Victories" (Phonofilm 18th Edition); Gifu Prefecture, Takayama District Children Songs; Modern Koto Music.

— Afternoon —

12:30 Japan Broadcasting Chorus.
1:00 Miho Nagato's Vocal solo; Japan Broadcasting Symphony Orchestra.
1:30 Tokyo "Big Six" Baseball Game. Relayed from the Meiji Shrine Outer Garden Stadium.
3:00 News; Drama Relayed from Osaka Kabuki Theater.

— Evening —

6:00 Children's Hour: News; Drama "The Soldier and Quinine," by Takeshi Mitsuda and others.
6:30 Biwa Concert.
7:30 This Week's War Situation.
8:00 Drama, "Genroku Chushingura" or "The Tale of the 47 Ronin," by Zenshinza Theatrical Troupe, Relayed from Shimbashi Embujo Theater.
9:00 News; Get-Together of Soldiers Recounting Experiences of Their Landing at Rangoon.
10:00 Time; Today's War Situation News.

DECREE TO REGULATE FINANCE STRUCTURE

Smoother Functioning of Wartime Economy Aim of New Ordinance

TO SET UP CONTROL BODY

Commercial Banking Control Association to Be Formed By 13 Major Banks

With the object of strengthening the Government's financial control which is considered to be necessary for the smoother functioning of wartime economy, the Government Saturday issued a Monetary Control Organizations Ordinance which calls for the creation of a National Monetary Control Association and its subsidiary agencies. The inaugural meeting of the projected national control body is expected to be held by the end of next month under the presidency of Toyotaro Yuki, governor of the Bank of Japan.

The new ruling was promulgated under Article 18 of the National General Mobilization Law. Preparations for the establishment of monetary control associations have been progressing since January 19, 1942, when the new financial structure draft plan was approved at the 22nd meeting of the National General Mobilization Inquiry Commission.

Organization Inclusive

According to the regulations relating to the application of the Monetary Control Organizations Ordinance which were issued by the Finance Ministry, the Justice Ministry and the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry, members of the National Monetary Control Association will include regional monetary control agencies, control associations classified according to the kinds of financial institutions as well as self-governmental banks. Chartered banks which will become members of the body are the Bank of Japan, Yokohama Specie Bank, Industrial Bank of Japan, Hokkaido Colonial Bank, Bank of Chosen, Bank of Taiwan, Industrial Bank of Chosen, Central Bank of Cooperative Societies, Central Bank of Commercial and Industrial Guilds, Pension Bank, People's Bank and Wartime Financing Bank.

The president of the National Monetary Control Association will be assisted by two vice-presidents, one of whom is expected to be chosen from among noted commercial bankers. The remaining post will be assumed by Viscount Keizo Shibusawa, deputy governor of the Bank of Japan.

Gov't to Name Members

Apart from regional agencies, subsidiary control bodies of the national organization are the Commercial Banking Control Association, Provincial Banks Control Association, Savings Banks Control Association, Agricultural and Industrial Banks Control Association, Trust Control Association, Life Insurance Control Association, Mutual-Credit Control Association, Urban Credit Associations Control Association and Security Underwriters Control Association. Presidents of these subsidiary associations will be appointed by the Finance Minister in accordance with the recommendations to be made by the organizing committees, members of which are to be named by the Government in a week or so. The executives thus appointed will name directors, secretaries and trustees who, however, cannot assume their posts without the approval of the Finance Ministry.

The Commercial Banking Control Association will be formed by 13 major bankers namely, the Mitsui Bank, Mitsubishi Bank, Sumitomo Bank, Yasuda Bank, Dai-Ichi Bank, Sanwa Bank, Showa Bank, Fifteenth Bank, One-Hundredth Bank, Kobe Bank, Tokai Bank, and Japan Day and Night Bank.

COTTON SOCIETY MEETS TO DISCUSS PRODUCTION

Third Gathering of Cultivation Association Held to Plan Increased Output

For the purpose of assuring increased production of cotton on a comprehensive scale in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere including the southern regions, the Japan Cotton Cultivation Association held the third meeting of the East Asia Cotton Conference at the Tokyo Kaikan, in Marunouchi, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo on April 15 and 16.

Invited to the meeting were officials of the Overseas Ministry and the Government concerned in Japan Proper and overseas possessions, representing the Japanese side, and officials concerned in Manchoukuo, Central and North China and southern regions and representatives of influential cotton growing companies.

The meeting opened at 10 a.m. Wednesday. Director Uyeba, Overseas Vice-Minister, gave an opening address in place of Chief Director Kodera of the Association who was absent on account of illness. Reports were then given of the Chosen branch and Taiwan branch of the Association, the Japanese Mandated Island Industrial Association, Manchuria Cotton Cultivation Association, Manchoukuo Agriculture Promotion Cooperative Association, North China Cotton Improvement Association and Central China Cotton Improvement Association on the results achieved by them in the past and their respective programs for the 1942 fiscal year. Questions and answers were made on the reports. The industrial program for the 1942 fiscal year and a rough estimate of the budget of the Japan Cotton Cultivation Association were then presented. The meeting came to a close at 4 p.m.

The second meeting opened at 10 a.m. Thursday. The representatives from Chosen, Taiwan, Mandated Islands, Kwantung Leased Territory, Manchoukuo, North China, Central China, Thailand and southern regions expressed their opinions regarding the measures for speedily increasing cotton production. Questions and answers on the opinions expressed then followed. The conferees then heard the reports of the investigation corps dispatched to French Indo-China and the Philippines. They also discussed matters pertaining to cotton seeds and the training of cotton growing experts.

All Mechanized

The sinews of war now is iron rather than money. Manchoukuo is cooperating with Japan in the production of this all-important metal. Picture shows part of the pig iron plant of the Showa Steel Works, Anshan, going full blast. Like all modern factories, the plant is mechanized for every process.

SUPPLY ROUTES CUT SERIOUS TO BRITAIN

Empire Depended on East Asia For Important Materials And Foodstuffs

With its supply routes from East Asia cut off as a result of the Japanese mastery over the Indian Ocean, Great Britain is confronted with an unprecedented crisis in its history, states the Yomiuri Saturday, pointing out that that country depended on East Asia for 30 per cent of its foodstuffs, most parts of such clothing materials as jute, wool, etc. and main raw materials such as tungsten, manganese and others.

For carrying these materials from East Asia and Australia, shipping aggregating 9,000,000 tons was required in East Asia and Australian waters, continues the paper, presuming the figures from the fact that in 1938 British shipping engaged in Indian foreign trade amounted to 2,750,000 tons and vessels which made port at Shonan (former Singapore) aggregated 5,110,000 tons.

Supply Routes Cut

With the cutting off of supply routes at the Japanese hands operating in the Indian Ocean, Great Britain will be deprived of important materials transported by 9,000,000 tons of shipping, continues the paper adding that of all these materials most important are the foodstuffs imported from East Asia and Australia.

According to the journal, Britain imported through the Indian Ocean 40 per cent of the total need of meat, 46 per cent each of butter and cheese, 93 per cent of tea and 35 per of wheat from Australia and East Asia. In addition to foodstuffs and clothing materials from East Asia and Australia, the paper further states that Great Britain will be deprived of Manganese from India, tungsten from Burma, tin from Malaya and petroleum from the Dutch East Indies and Iraq amounting to respectively 37,000,000 gallons and 572,000,000 gallons, vitally necessary for the prosecution of warfare.

United States Affected

The United States will be also seriously affected by the loss of mastery over the Indian Ocean, continues the journal pointing out that through the Indian Ocean that country imported annually 68,000,000 rupees of jute, 16,000,000 rupees of hides and leathers, 11,000,000 rupees of fruit, 1,500,000 rupees of manganese ore, 4,700,000 rupees of tea, 1,300,000 rupees of mica and 1,100,000 rupees of rubber from the East.

The suspension of traffic through the Indian Ocean is a fatal blow dealt not only to the United States and Britain but also to the Chungking regime, states the paper.

According to the journal, with the occupation of Rangoon, from where the Burma route starts for the supply of materials to the Chungking regime, the regime has considered the construction of another route to replace that through India. However, with the complete control over the Indian Ocean by the Japanese Navy, the paper adds in conclusion that any such route will not serve to supply materials from anti-Axis powers to the Chungking regime.

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with Pre. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	131.1	— .40
N.Y.K., new, short-term	90.0	— .70
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	98.3	Same
Teikoku Rayon, new, short-term	89.6	Same
Government bond, Kogo 5s	107.1	+ .05

JAPANESE CONTROL SHANGHAI INTERESTS

Enemy Factories and Financial Affairs Taken Over by Designated Firms

Enemy factories in Shanghai, under the strict control of the Japanese Army in China, have been cooperating in the industrial productivity expansion movement in East Asia sponsored by the Japanese Government, according to a Chugai special dispatch. Other American and British assets, continues the cable, have been placed under a most satisfactory management since the Imperial Forces advanced to the International Settlement on December 8, 1941.

Enemy's financial interests which had served as the basis of the British and American exploitation of the Chinese continent have been placed under the superintendence of designated Japanese bankers and the refunding of deposits in enemy banks has been making smooth progress.

The Yokohama Specie Bank, for example, is now managing the the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Sassoon Banking Corporation, Thomas Cook and Sons, Limited, American Express Company, American Oriental Banking Corporation, Finance Banking Corporation, China Finance Corporation, and Banque Belge pour l'Etranger Extreme Orient. The Chartered Bank is administered by the Mitsui Bank; the National City Bank of New York by the Mitsubishi Bank; the Chase National Bank by the Sumitomo Bank; the Nederlandsche Indische Handelsbank, Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappiji and Underwriters Savings Bank by the Bank of Taiwan; and the Mercantile Bank of India by the Bank of Chosen.

Referring to enemy factories in Shanghai, all except cotton spinning and weaving mills are now being operated under the supervision of the Japanese Army. American and British factories in Shanghai total 51 which includes 19 British and six American fiber mills, two British and two American machinery manufacturing works, nine British and six American chemical factories, one American saw mill as well as seven British and one American provisions factories.

Britain Lacks Sugar, Food

Subjected to the counter-blockade by the Axis camp, Britain has recently begun to drastically reduce the supply of foodstuffs, according to a Domei report from Lisbon.

In this connection, the Provisions Ministry authorities have announced:

"The Government is now releasing for public consumption domestic sugar stocks that have been stored for a considerably long period."

Thus, the authorities concerned have at last disclosed that Britain finds it unavoidable to use sugar in stock, a fact which is attracting close attention.

Explaining this move, however, the Provisions Ministry stated as follows:

"Because of hardening up of a part of the sugar stored, due to the long period for which it has been kept, the authorities have deemed it proper to turn over such sugar for public consumption."

TO RELEASE PATENTS OF ENEMY COUNTRIES

Big Royalties Formerly Paid For Use of Foreign Owned Manufacturing Methods

With the establishment of the Wartime Industrial Ownership Law, the 3,000 enemy-owned patents have come to play a role in the productivity expansion of this country as an instrument for the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia, reports the Nichi Nichi Saturday, stating that these enemy patents will be available for use by anyone on application to the Patent Bureau.

Of all these 3,000 enemy-owned patents, 1,500 patents belong to the United States and the rest to Britain, the East Indies, Canada, Australia and Cuba, further states the paper. The kinds of enemy-owned patents cover almost all fields of industries such as machine tool, electric appliance, aircraft and chemical industries.

Du Pont Owned Patent

Most prominent is the patent owned by the Du Pont Company of the United States regarding synthetic rubber, continues the paper adding that until a new artificial rubber manufacturing method was devised by the Osaka Industrial Experimental Station this country had to pay a royalty amounting to a vast sum annually.

The patent for the gas-filled lamp is also another noted American-owned patent. The inventor is a world-noted physicist, Irving Langmuir, of the American General Electric Corporation. The patent right was purchased by the Tokyo Electric Light Company, but on the condition that bulbs manufactured by the company would not be exported to China, Manchoukuo and the South Seas regions. Because of this condition, the company could not sell a single electric bulb manufactured by the patent to those regions.

The patents for the Westinghouse electric welding, the Gillette safety razor, etc. are also American-owned patents which have come to be utilized by this country together with other patents owned by other enemy countries, concludes the paper adding that the proper step taken by the Government regarding those enemy-owned patents will contribute much toward the wartime productivity expansion scheme of this country.

CANNOT SAVE CHUNGKING BY SUPPLYING MONEY ALONE

Prices Steadily Rising, Materials Lacking and People Unable to Pay Taxes

Information from Chungking reports that the note issue of the old legal tender reached 25,000,000,000 yuan as at the end of 1941. The old fapi issues amounted to 1,400,000,000 yuan in July, 1937, when the China Affair broke out, increasing to 3,960,000,000 yuan at the close of June, 1940. Since then publication on the note issues has been suspended, reports the Shugai Shogyo.

Since the outbreak of the China Affair, the old legal tender has swollen eighteenfold. Until the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the Chungking regime had managed to cover currency inflation with aid-Chiang materials received from the Anglo-Americans. Since the outbreak of the War, communication lines with the outside have been completely cut, resulting in a shortage of materials which in turn spurred the rise in prices. However much money may be paid, it is absolutely impossible to get goods.

Cannot Pay Taxes

The total revenues for 1941 are estimated at 16,500,000,000 yuan, the greater part of which was raised by the abusive issue of bonds and paper money. In regard to internal revenue, the general public is no more able to pay taxes.

War expenditures of the Chungking regime from the time of the outbreak of the China Affair until before and after the fall of the Wuhan area were estimated at about 1,000,000,000 yuan a month. Since the Government seat was removed to Chungking, the expenditures should have comparatively decreased, because the Chungking regime has been merely eking out a feeble existence without staging any appreciable campaign. On the contrary, however, the war expenditures have so much swollen on account of the sharp rise in prices that all the other administrative affairs have become impossible to handle.

Coupled with defeats in campaigns, failures in economic policies have frequently caused the Chungking regime to face crises almost leading to collapse. With great difficulty the regime has overcome each crisis with support from Britain and the United States. Chiang Kai-shek now has lost this support from the outside. How the Chungking regime will make good the break in the economic policy is considered worthy of attention.

TECHNICAL FACTORS UP ELECTRIC POWER

Bright Prospect of Money Market Attracts Bulls to Government Bonds

The attention of dealers on the Tokyo Stock Exchange Saturday was focused on Dai-Nippon Electric Power which jumped by ¥0.80. A bright prospect of the money market produced a bullish sentiment in regard to Government bonds.

The Imperial Headquarters' announcement concerning the occupation of Capis in Panay Island and foreign news that the Churchill Cabinet had decided to postpone its statement of the Indian problem were well-received by dealers and brokers on the floor, but transactions in many listed wares were less brisk than expected owing to the profit-taking operations as well as the forced liquidations.

Tokyo Exchange, new, opened at ¥131.20 in the short-term market and showed no substantial change throughout Saturday morning. Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, however, rose ¥0.10, Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, ¥0.30 and Teikoku Rayon, new, ¥0.30.

In the long-term section, a rise of ¥0.10 was seen in Fujikoshi Steel Materials, ¥0.10 in Nissan Chemical, ¥0.40 in Japan Mining, ¥0.30 in Ebara Iron Works, ¥0.20 in Japan Piston Ring, ¥0.10 in Japan Fat, new, and ¥0.10 in Asano Cement.

Closing prices of key wares in the short-term section are as follows: Tokyo Exchange, new, ¥131.10, N.Y.K. ¥104.60, its new ¥90.00, Kanegafuchi Spinning ¥154.20, its new ¥98.30 and Teikoku Rayon, new, ¥89.60.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's morning session were:

First Section	Clos.		May	June
Fuji Spinning (50)	67.3	....	....	67.0
Do. new (25)	37.9	d .4	38.3	37.7
Kanegafuchi Sp (50)	155.1	d .9	155.5	153.1
Do. new (25)	98.5	d .6	99.3	98.6
Teikoku Rayon (50)	100.8	....	100.8	98.6
Do. new (37½)	89.7	d .6	89.8	87.6
Tokyo Rayon (50)	41.0	d .2	40.9	40.9
Toyo Rayon, new (50)	74.5	d .4	74.7	73.8
Electro-chemical (50)	61.4	....	....	60.9
Ensuiko Sugar (50)	63.2	d .8	....	62.6
Second Section				
N. Y. K. (50)	105.6	d .3	104.5	104.7
Do, new (37½)	90.5	d .6	90.2	90.3
O. S. K. (50)	96.5	d .8	96.6	96.9
Do. new (37½)	82.9	d .1	....	96.1
Ishikawajima S.B. (50)	81.4	d .8	....	81.1
Do. new (25)	53.6	d .3	53.7	53.5
Uraga Dock (50)	92.4	d .1	92.5	93.0
Mitsubishi Heavy (50)	103.5	d .1	104.2	79.5
Hitachi Works (50)	73.2	d .5	73.3	74.0
Steel Tube (50)	74.7	d .1	75.0	73.6
Third Section				
Japan Fat (50)	66.8	d .3	67.1	65.6
Japan Soda (25)	37.2	d .4	37.2	37.7
Japan Oil (50)	78.5	d .2	....	78.2
Karafuto Oil (50)	50.5	d .3	51.1	50.2

Government Bonds

Government bonds spot prices yesterday morning were:

Kogo 5%	107.10	107.10	107.10	107.10
Second 5%	107.05	107.05	107.05	107.05
First 4%	102.95	102.95	102.95	102.95

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices yesterday morning were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock, new	131.2	131.5	131.1	131.1
N. Y. K. old	105.1	105.1	104.6	104.6
N. Y. K. new	90.4	90.5	90.0	90.0
Kanegafuchi Sp	15449	154.9	154.2	154.2
Do. new	98.0	98.4	97.9	98.3
Teikoku Rayon, n.	89.3	89.7	89.1	89.6
Osaka Stock, new.	71.7	72.0	71.7	71.9
S. M. Railway	70.7	70.5	70.5	70.5
Mitsubishi Heavy	103.6	103.7	103.7	103.9
Hitachi Works	72.8	72.7	72.7	72.7
Japan Steel Tube	74.3	74.3	74.2	74.2
Japan Oil	78.9	78.9	78.4	78.4
Japan Mining	59.5	59.5	59.5	59.5
Manchuria Ind	59.5	59.1	59.1	....

BANK ADOPTS NEW POLICY

Hypothec Institution Will Take Part In Syndicates

The Hypothec Bank of Japan, it is indicated, has decided to take part in syndicates like other banks, trust companies, etc. in the near future. Prior to this decision, the attitude of the Hypothec Bank had been watched closely in the light of the recent revision of the Hypothec Bank of Japan Law.

The bank, however, will not participate in syndicates in the case of issuing company debentures but its syndicate activities will be restricted to financial accommodations affecting the Nochi Kaihatsu Eidan (Arable Land Development Managing Body), Jutaku Eidan (Housing Management Body), Kokumin Kosei Kinko (Bank for People's Recovery), etc.

In view of the original mission of the Hypothec Bank of Japan, this course is considered but natural. The positive advance into wartime financing by the same bank, which has heretofore been forced to undertake only negative business due to legal restrictions, is being closely watched as an epochal project.

With the formation of control associations for all industries they are now being thrown into the melting pot of Japan's wartime industrial structure for remoulding, so that it can display the highest efficiency to cope sufficiently with the requirements of the Greater East Asia War and the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

A heavy burden, therefore, rests on the shoulders of the fuehrer of each of these industrial control associations, and to many of our readers the views and opinions of the leaders of the control associations as gleaned by the Oriental Economist (Japanese edition) may be found interesting.

Asano Interviewed

The Cement Control Association is now making fair progress in sifting the various cement manufacturing companies on the basis of the policy of dividing the entire country into six blocs as planned by the Commerce and Industry Ministry, says Soichiro Asano, the Fuehrer of the Cement Control Association, who confidently opines that there is a bright prospect in the future of the cement industry of the southern regions, which can be developed in parallel with the same industry at home.

With a twinkle in his eyes Mr. Asano told an interviewer: "I was not born with a silver spoon in my mouth but with cement in my mouth, have been brought up in cement and have now been appointed chairman of the Cement Control Association. I was born at my father's cement factory at the foot of the Yeitai Bridge. In view of my frequent illness in my boyhood there and the violent coughs my father used to suffer from, his physician advised him to change our residence, but he would not listen. The doctor finally asked him 'Which would you have, money or life?' My father answered that he wanted both. As soon as I was through with my school education, I embraced cement, and it looks as though my whole life will be encased in cement."

In accordance with the plan recently arrived at, at the recommendation of the Commerce and Industry Minister, for pooling the cement industry, negotiations are now going forward among the various cement manufacturers for amalgamation where it is considered necessary, said Mr. Asano who also stated that in the near future a special committee will be organized for the evaluation of some of the cement companies to be merged with others, and this will greatly expedite the completion of the pooling of the cement industry, in his opinion. Although some people advocate dividing the country into two or three blocs for the production of cement, Mr. Asano expressed his intention to adopt the system of six blocs.

Costs to Be Reduced

The cement industry in Japan is not making phenomenal profits, according to Mr. Asano, on account of the rise in the cost of production, and the Cement Control Association will bend every effort for the rationalization of the management of the industry, as well as for the lowering of the cost of production, with a view to arriving at a reasonable selling price.

On the question of distribution, he sees the necessity of strengthening the existing Joint Sales Company and of winnowing the sales shops scattered all over the country, so that the distribution system may be thoroughly coordinated.

Questioned on the manufacture of substitute cement which will require less consumption of coal, Mr. Asano stated that there is a strong tendency in the cement industry to produce slag cement the production of which, in his opinion, will make progress in direct proportion to the progress in the iron industry.

Regarding the policy of the Cement Control Association for developing the cement industry of the southern regions, he stated that this matter is now under careful study on the basis of the experiences of the North China Cement Company. At the same time he confidently said that there is a bright prospect in the future of the cement industry in the southern regions, for limestones are available in the Philippines, Cebu Island, French Indo-China, Thailand, Sumatra and Burma.

AVIATION BODY SET FOR RESEARCH WORK

Agreement Reached for Formally Launching Dai Nippon Aircraft Association

For the purpose of further raising the level of engineering in the aircraft industry of this country, one of the most important war industries, the Dai Nippon Aircraft Engineering Association will be established on May 5, all necessary preparation by the organizing committee having been recently completed, reports the Nikkan Kogyo Friday.

The complete agreement was reached at the end of last year on the establishment of the association among organizing committee members composing officials of such Government ministries as the Army, Navy, Education Communication, and Commerce and Industry Ministries and the Engineering Board and representatives of the aircraft industrial world of this country, further reports the paper.

Association Business

Main undertakings of the new association reported by the paper follow:

1. Matters regarding scientific research in connection with aviation engineering.
2. Matters of liaison among scientists, engineers and others in connection with aviation research work.
3. Matters regarding investigation on engineering and science connected with aviation.
4. Matters regarding facilitation for investigation on engineering and science connected with aviation.
5. Matters relating to the collection and distribution of literature and reference data regarding science and engineering of aviation.

By the establishment of the association, all scientists, engineers and those concerned with the science of aviation, will be in a position to establish a new structure for the conduct of research work in one body, states the paper in conclusion.

Bill Clearings

April 18
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	142.414	120.240
Balance	18.769	12.807

AGRARIAN PRICE INDICES IN FEBRUARY SHOW MARGIN

Farming Tools and Goods for Domestic Use Steadily Gain Since 1937

According to a survey by the Teikoku Nogyo Kyo-kai (Imperial Agricultural Society) of agrarian price indices for February, farming tools and goods for domestic use stand at 191.2 and 212.2, showing slight gains of 0.9 and 2.6, respectively, over the previous mouth. On the contrary, agricultural products, registering 154.9, showed a decrease of 1.2.

Comparing these figures with the average indices for each year since 1937, both farming tools and goods for domestic use showed maximum margins of increase. Agricultural products indicated a gradual decrease with 1930 as the highest point.

In other words, the agrarian prices, which generally kept the balance in 1940, showed large margins in February this year. This is worthy of note as having presented a subject in the agricultural management and price policy. Simultaneously this gives some suggestions for the future expansion of agricultural productive power.

The average indices by kind for each year are as follows: (1937 index is 100)

	Agricultural products	Farming tools	Goods for domestic use
1938	108.9	116.8	120.9
1939	137.6	138.5	145.8
1940	164.8	188.4	196.3
1941	162.0	180.8	209.7
January, 1942	163.8	190.3	209.6
February, 1942	162.6	191.2	212.2

Bank of Japan Accounts

April 18
(In ¥1,000)

Note Issues	4,686,579
Deposits	517,627
Loans	396,967

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Japan Times & Ad[vertiser]

Published by The Japan Time[s]
TOSHI GO, President and

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months, ¥28.00; one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40, one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

TOKYO, SUNDAY, APRIL 19, 1942

Another American Story

When Imperial Headquarters announced a few days ago at the time of the occupation of the Bataan Peninsula that the Supreme Commander of the Japanese Army in the Philippines was Lieutenant-General Masaharu Homma, it effectively punctured a fantastic rumor which American propagandists had been assiduously circulating for several weeks.

The Americans had pretended that they knew all of the inside confidential matters pertaining to the organization and direction of the Japanese Army. On the basis of this pretended knowledge they had been circulating the most fantastic stories concerning the whereabouts of Lieutenant-General Homma, presenting what purported to be the circumstances with great specificness and detail. Of course all of those rumors have now been proved false.

For more than a month, the Americans had been announcing in their dispatches that Lieutenant-General Yamashita was the Japanese Supreme Commander in the Philippines. How vague they were concerning the identity of this man can be seen from the fact that they often referred to him as Isoroku Yamashita instead of by his real name Tomoyuki. Apparently they confused him with Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Combined Fleet. Confusing a general with an admiral gives some indication of the extent of the confusion in the minds of the Americans.

There was no excuse for this rumor-mongering on the part of the Americans. Anyone could have seen that Lieutenant-General Yamashita was not the Supreme Commander in the Philippines, for all during this time he was very much in evidence as Supreme Commander in the Malay Peninsula. Pictures of him inspecting the captured cannon at Shonan City, of him welcoming the visiting Axis military attaches at Shonan City, of him receiving the native sultans of Malaya, and similar scenes were familiar sights to those who viewed the Japanese newsreels and newspaper illustrations. Obviously he was not in the Philippines.

On the other hand, Lieutenant-General Homma has been very much in evidence in the Philippines as the Americans must know from what he did to them in Bataan. He has given out interviews to newspaper correspondents, he has been photographed, in every way he has offered opportunities to guard against mistaken identity. And yet, the Americans thought it was Lieutenant-General Yamashita!

This is not the first time that the Americans have mistaken the identity of some of the most well-known and important Japanese personages. A few months ago, a leading American magazine printed a picture which purported to be that of Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto but which proved to be that of Admiral Sankichi Takahashi.

Neither is this the first time that the Americans have spread wild and fantastic rumors concerning happenings which are supposed to have befallen various commanders of Japanese Naval and Military Forces. Back in 1932 at the time of the first Shanghai Affair, the Americans circulated stories concerning purported happenings to Admiral Shiozawa similar in nature to the recent stories concerning Lieutenant-General Homma. Then as now, the stories proved to be utterly groundless.

Soon after the outbreak of the China Affair in 1937 the Americans also circulated stories to the effect that the Chinese had sunk the battleship Nagato, drowning Admiral Nagano who was supposed to have been on board. The Americans have never yet been able to explain how it happens that the Nagato still sails the seas as a prominent unit of the Japanese Fleet, how Admiral Nagano was interviewed in Tokyo soon after he was supposed to have been drowned, nor how he happens to be serving at the present time as Chief of the Naval General Staff.

These fantastic rumors broadcast to the whole world by the Americans are most welcome to Japan. In the first place, they prove most conclusively the inaccuracy of American military intelligence. As long as the Americans continue to make such ludicrous mistakes in the identity of Japanese commanders [...] shown all along [illegible] of the present war.

In the second place, these rumors are most welcome because they show up American propaganda for what it is really worth. These groundless rumors are inevitably exposed sooner or later. With each such revelation, the reputation of American propaganda drops further. The world is rapidly learning to place no credence in the outpourings of misinformation which come from the press and radio of America. By engaging in such wild propaganda, the Americans are throttling their own throats. To such a process, under present circumstances, we can indeed have no objections.

Climate of the Philippines

The mean annual temperature of the Philippines is 26.90° C (80.4° F.). There are seven months (April to October) with a mean monthly temperature of 26.90° to 28.1° C and five (November to March) with 25.4° to 26.5° C. May is the warmest and January the coolest month. During the period 1903-18, the highest absolute temperature for Luzon was 42.2° C and the lowest, 12.1° C, and the highest and lowest for the Bisayas and Mindanao, 38.2° C and 13.3° C respectively. The Philippines would have little difference of climate if the rainfall were homogeneous.

There are three types of climate.

The first is characterized by two pronounced seasons, dry (with less than 2 in. of rainfall) in winter and spring and wet in summer and autumn. Cyclonic or summer rainfall prevails. This type occurs in the western part of Luzon, Mindoro, Negros and Palawan, and the western and southern parts of Panay. The second type is characterized by no dry season, has a pronounced maximum of rainfall in winter, and prevails along the eastern part of the archipelago from about the latitude of Manila southward, or in southeastern Luzon, Samar, eastern Leyte and in Surigao Province, Mindanao.

The third or intermediate type has no very pronounced rain period and a short dry period of only one to three months. The average annual rainfall for the archipelago (whose annual mean varies between 181 and 38.9 in.) is about 93.1 inches. The sub-province of Benguet averages the heaviest precipitation—over 157 in. in 1911. The average for the whole archipelago shows 159 rainy days. The floods are usually caused by typhoons. Severe droughts occur at times especially in the west—two remarkable drought periods being those of 1911-12 and 1914-15. In terms of the rainfall there are said to be three seasons: the dry (January to May); the rainy (June to October) and the relatively dry (November to December).

Hindu Influence in Philippines

The Philippine archipelago first became known to Europeans on March 16, 1521, through Ferdinand Magellan. But there are authentic Chinese accounts of trading voyages as early as the 10th and 13th centuries, and the contact probably went back much further. A Hindu influence undoubtedly came by way of the Malay Peninsula, Java and other islands nearby, and probably reached back to the early centuries of the Christian era. The Hindus influenced the life of the people intimately. Many Sanskrit words in the languages and dialects of the people of the Philippines and the forms of the letters used at the time of their discovery by the Spanish, indicate this.

A Year Ago Today

April 19, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times & Advertiser

The war was lost by the Allies before it was started and American aid cannot help Britain win, Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh declared at a huge rally held in Chicago under the sponsorship of the America First Committee, at which he appealed for a united stand among Americans opposed to United States intervention.

"It is not within our power to win the war for England," Colonel Lindbergh said, "even though we threw the entire resources of our nation into the conflict. England is in a desperate position and with all our organizations and industries, we are not and will not be able to transport an army across the ocean large enough to invade continental Europe successfully so long as strong European armies are there for its defense."

"Up to date, Britain has lost every major campaign while its shipping losses have been most serious. Britain's geographical and economic position is a great disadvantage in this age of aircraft and submarines as it was an advantage in the era of sailing ships."

He then branded the sending of American arms to Britain as a "mistake" because it weakened the position of the United States.

Kenkichi Yoshizawa, chief Japanese delegate to the Japan-Dutch East Indies economic parleys, conferred with E. N. van Kleffens and J. I. M. Welter, visiting Dutch Foreign Minister, and Colonial Minister, respectively, at the Governor-General's Palace in Batavia. Both Ministers arrived in the city from London via Manila to hold important consultations with the Dutch East Indies authorities.

The German economic and goodwill mission, headed by Helmuth Wohlthat and consisting of six members, arrived in Hsinking on their way to Tokyo, and were greeted by many prominent persons. The mission had left Berlin on April 5, and was expected to consult with representatives of the Japanese Government and people as to possibility of strengthening economic collaboration among Germany, Japan, and Manchoukuo.

WARTIME PRICE POLICY IN GERMANY STUBBORN

Effective Measures Adopted to Stabilize Economic Life

By DR. G. VON ENGELBERG

Inherent in every price policy is the eternal struggle between the price, policy and the dynamics of life and particularly industrial life which calls for a constant adjustment of prices. These two forces are not always balanced. On the contrary it is the task of the price policy to adjust itself to the continually changing economic and political situation and to make allowance for the fact that fundamental changes do take place. In this respect the year 1941 was a time of severe trial.

The German price policy in 1936 was primarily faced with the task of stabilizing the price level. This alone offered the foundation, indispensable to the re-armament which was just beginning at that time, and gave the German small depositor the guarantee that the currency value of his savings would remain intact. This basic principle therefore has found its strongest expression in the so-called "Price Stop" decree. On the other hand, however, it was obvious from the very beginning that a total standstill of prices would be something of a Greek gift to German economy and that the German price policy could by no means ignore current economic variations. Thus from the start the Price Stop decree provided for possible exceptions, such as for instance in the case of the decree, regulating prices for foreign goods.

Appearing shortly after the price stop order, it insured the necessary freedom for those products dependent on foreign countries. Already in 1936 it was realized that the Price Stop did not mean that the final word had been spoken in the matter but that with the increasing distance from the day of its issuance, allowance would have to be made for the economic differences which had cropped up in the meantime. This was most plainly indicated in two spheres of primary importance in the new Germany, namely, in the armament and in the building industries. Thus with the enactment of the "Regulations for the specifying of prices in public contracts" which appeared with the "Directions for inquiries into prices in building operations for public contractors" a step was taken which made it possible to take into account the constantly changing conditions.

Flexibility in Price

This principle of flexibility was adopted at the outbreak of the war in price regulations for the war economy, with, however, one important restriction, due to war conditions, namely that all possibilities to lower prices were to be made use of without allowing any eventual rise in prices. On the contrary, the latter require special permission. A very considerable part of the price policy work in the year 1941 was taken up by the putting into operation of these war economy regulations and above all of Section 22 of these decrees, interest in which has not been confined to its own sphere. The section has the double task of ensuring price formation, let us rather say price lowering measures for the future, and at the same time of serving as a foundation for the recovery of excess profits made in the past.

Reference must certainly be made to one important feature which is characteristic of this policy of price formation and which distinguishes it from ordinary taxation. Whereas every tax is assessed according to general rules and must by its nature be inimical to achievement, the profit calculation, based on the recovery of profits and on price formation according to the war economic decrees, takes achievements into consideration. Not only does it recognize the principal divergences in the revenues of syndicates, but it also grants bonuses for genuine efficiency of every kind. That it also provides on the other hand for a falling off in performance of works where there is a lesser degree of efficiency, only completes a picture and state price formation which endeavors by such measures to find a substitute for lack in competition.

The outlines for a dynamic price formation in future times of peace can here be traced. As the expenditures in the war provide a scale for the calculation of profits, so, at a later date, for which the Price Stop decree of October, 1936, can have little or no significance, costs will provide a foundation for the price formation on the open market as well as in regulated industry, although this does not mean industrial costs in general, but the expenses of "efficiently" run factories. In this respect the year 1941 has been a remarkable example. Whereas up till now we could follow the development from rigid prices to more flexible ones, one measure, taken last year, shows that a curb is put upon price fixing as soon as economic political conditions allow of this.

Uniform Prices for Armament

Increasing experience in the field of price formation in the armament industry on the one hand and the growing development of the armament industry on the other are now making it more and more possible to deviate from an individual price formation, based on cost prices of individual works, and to fix uniform prices for all producers of armaments or at least to fix uniform prices for larger groups of producers.

This is being done in accordance with the decree of Reich Marshal Goering, providing that fixing of uniform prices shall be adopted to the greatest possible extent and that at the same time these prices shall be allowed to stand for a period of time, sufficient to stimulate undertakings toward a far-reaching rationalization enabling them subsequently to lower prices. That profits gained in this way by individual concerns are freed from confiscation under Section 22 of the war economy decree, completes a picture drawn up of a price formation which has recognized the value of compensation for performance and the importance of stimulating achievements in wartime.

Thus in 1941 the German price policy has taken into account two opposing forces: It has responded to the challenge to stabilize the price level and has applied the dynamic strength of industry to the end of carrying on the war in the most economical way possible. In view of the balance, achieved in this work, we can establish the fact that in spite of increasing difficulties, as for instance the great scarcity of consumer goods, resulting in an automatic increase of surplus buying power, the stability of the price level in Germany has been successfully maintained during the second year of the war.

The following aims have thus been achieved: The buying value of the mark has been maintained. Every German is still in a position to buy his daily necessities at almost the same prices as at the beginning of the war. The German armament industry can be carried on unimpaired and is protected against rising prices. Indeed in many cases a decline in prices is becoming increasingly noticeable. Budgets can be based on the same amounts not only in this most important field of industry, but in all others as well.

In this way an important condition for the stability of the currency is assured and at the same time the best guarantee is given for the security of savings banks capital.

INDIA EXERTS CEASELESS EFFORT TO GET COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE

Nationwide Movement Carried on to Solidify National Emancipation in Fighting British Imperialism

By AMAR LAHIRI

The question of Indian independence is now in the limelight. The nationalist movement there has become so stable that no force can stop its forward movement. Every year January 26 is observed as the "Purna Swaraj ((Full Self-rule) Day" in the country. This practice came into vogue when the Lahore session of the Congress passed a resolution urging the Indian nation to strive for complete independence.

India's cry for freedom reached a new height in 1905 when Assam was separated from Bengal. At that time the Bengal revolutionaries and provincial nationalist leaders raised the slogan of "Swatantrya Laxmi Ki Kay (Long Live Self-Rule)!" Twenty years after, the Indian National Congress declared: "The goal of India is political independence." Since then the nationalists of the country disregarding unimaginable sufferings have been strongly advocating Purna Swaraj. The Congress says:

"We believe and maintain that complete national independence is the eternal birthright of every nation and it is the bounden duty of every national to strive to achieve it and preserve it when achieved, by all possible, just and righteous ways and means."

Many Sacrifice Lives

The cause of Indian independence is hallowed by the blood and tears of martyrs and sufferers who have smilingly sacrificed their lives and properties. Nobody can think of Swaraj without remembering the individual and collective, spasmodic and sustained endeavors of thousands of known and unknown patriots in and out of the country. Every effort in this grand and continuous struggle has accelerated the growth of new nationalist re-awakening. The soldiers and scholars, poets and philosophers, toilers and martyrs, sages and workers, men and women, young and old—all are contributing their might to reinstate the traditional ideal of "Akhanda Bharat" (one and indivisible nation).

The light of the sacred urge of independence was kindled by the Hindu and Muslim martyrs of the War of Independence of 1857. Again in 1882 Wasudeo Balvant Phadke led thousands of young patriots to overthrow the British Raj in the country. But the gun of Britain roared against them and hundreds departed for foreign countries. Some came to Japan and some went to Germany to preach the gospel of Swaraj.

India's national tri-color which can be seen fluttering throughout the country and outside, was first unfurled in Germany. It was on August 18, 1908, that Madam Cama at a Socialist Conference in Stuttgart raised the flag of Indian independence on behalf of the Abhinava Bharat (New India) Society started by Dr. Savarkar, now the President of the All India Hindu Maha Sabha. This flag has now become the national ensign.

British Moves Opposed

India's struggle for independence has no parallel in world history. During the past 50 years it systematically opposed all British moves, despite Pax Britannica's forceful attempts to perpetuate provincial discords and religious strife. Great patriots like Dadabhoy Navaroji, Sree Arobinda Ghosh, Lokamanya Tilak, Lala Lajpat Rai, Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das, Maulana Shaukat Ali, Maulana Mohammed Ali and Pandit Motilal Nehru (father of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru) fought tooth and nail with British imperialists to solidify the structure of the national emancipation movement. The revolutionaries of Bengal shouting "Bande Mataram" (Hail, Mother India!) smilingly embraced the edge of "Madam Guillotine" of Britain. And the young patriots of Maharashtra and Punjab accepted death than submission to political serfdom.

The Magna Charta of Indian freedom was formulated by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in 1927 when the Madras Session of the Indian National Congress adopted his resolution of complete independence of India which became its creed in 1929. Since then the independence movement in the country after passing through many vicissitudes has emerged in its present vigorous form. Under the guidance of Mahatma Gandhi ably assisted by several Hindu and Muslim leaders including Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, India is well on its way of self-realization.

Women's Contribution Great

The contribution of Indian women to the nationalist cause is by no means negligible. The daughters of India have fought and are fighting shoulder to shoulder with their brothers to terminate British domination. They are not afraid of the bayonet rule of London. They are as virile and patriotic as any other womenfolk of powerful nations. Kamala Nehru, wife of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, died a martyr's death. Sarojini Naidu, Kasturbhai Gandhi (wife of Mahatma Gandhi), Asaf Ali and many other women leaders are passionately devoted to the cause of national emancipation. Mahatma Gandhi in paying tribute to the sacrifices of Indian women says:

"The part which has been played by Indian women is indescribable. When the history of this movement comes to be written the sacrifices made by the women of India will occupy the foremost place, and just as with women, so also with children, their wonderful awakening has fortified me in my faith that God is with us in this struggle. These young folk had never been organized for such work, never been trained for it. How they came to achieve all these I have not been able to divine, nor has anyone else, whom I have consulted, been able to enlighten me as to who guided them."

The downfall of the British Empire is inevitable, because Britain's foreign policy has always been dominated by the fear of losing India. The failure of the Cripps' Mission and Japan's war successes in Greater East Asia have overturned the apple-cart of Albion. Germany and Italy are now about to launch a vigorous offensive to cripple the fighting machinery of the Churchill Government. On top of these new conditions nationalist India has refused to act as Britain's cannon fodder, thereby giving additional opportunities to the Axis Powers to hasten the eclipse of British supremacy from the world.

Faith Unshakable

India today is extremely alive to international upheavals. It has realized that if it were to exist as a nation, as a State it must adjust itself to world conditions unhampered by its political limitations and internal complications. It firmly believes that it has a soul that cannot perish, but can rise triumphant above material hardship and physical combination to arrest the course of life on the highway of international progress. Its faith in humanity is unshakable and so it emphasizes that evil has to pass on, it has to grow into good: it cannot stand and give battle to justice. India's urge for independence is a just one which is fore-ordained to materialize, particularly at this momentous turning point in world history.

Just as Spengler's cry of the "downfall of the West" inspired the fermentation of Nazism in Germany, Mahatma Gandhi's cry for Purna Swaraj has animated the growth of an irresistible spirit of nationalism in India which cannot be checked or suppressed by the physical might of Britain. Although India is still unhappy, there are signs of a new joy pervading the country sooner or later.

In the Periodicals

Japan Times Weekly & Trans-Pacific, Vol. XI, No. 15 dated April 16, 1942 (in English). Publishers, the Japan Times, Ltd., Tokyo. Price 40 sen. The current edition is featured by an eight-page supplement entitled The Malay Campaign, which covers in detailed account the brilliant and valiant activities of the Imperial Forces in the 70-day campaign which culminated in the fall of Singapore. With illustrations, the Weekly contains several feature articles besides the news stories, such as Last U.S. Stronghold in East Asia Crumbles, Imposing Rites Held for the Nine Heroes, British Sea Power Ebbs, The Army's Air Corps, Japan's Southern Policy, Magnanimity, and Civil Aviation's Role.

A magazine entitled "Toa Gakan" in Thai, No. 4, April, 1942 (In Thai). Publishers, the Kokusai Hodo Kogei Kabushiki Kaisha (Nippon Studio, Ltd.), Tokyo. It features the current topics with illustrations, showing the activities of the Japanese Imperial Army, Navy and Air Force as well as civilians at the fighting and home fronts.

Shufu no Tomo, Vol. 26, No. 5, May, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Shufu no Tomo-sha, Tokyo. Price 50 sen. Feature articles: A War Correspondent at Shonan Island, A Report of Field Hospital in the War of Greater East Asia, Call on Mothers of the Nine War Heroes, An Article on Destroyer Warfare, and Matrimonial Education in Wartime.

TIMES BOOK SHELF

By K. KINDERMANN

Hegel

HEGELS' SAEMTLICHE WERKE. Erste kritische Gesamtausgabe in 24 Banden, by Georg Lasson. Vol. XII-XIV. Vorlesunge n ueber die Philosophie der Religion. 1. Teil: Begriff der Religion. XII. 326 pages. 12 RM. 2. Teil: Die bestimmte Religion. Vol. I. IX. 247 pages. 11 RM. Vol II. IV 256 pages. 11 RM. 3. Teil: Die absolute Religion. Vol. I: XII. 244 pages. 11 RM. Vol. 11. XI. 189 pages. 11 R.M. Philosophische Bibliothek. Publishers Felix Meiner, Leipzig.

Contemporary philosophy today is suffering from a lack of new philosophical conceptions in our age of science. One way of overcoming this dead-lock is a return to the study of the great philosophers of past centuries. From a German viewpoint of the past one turns to the first edition of the complete works of Leibniz and Hegel who were undeservedly neglected for many years. The violent reaction in some quarters against Hegelian influence is rather surprising, for he ruled the philosophic world as indisputably as Goethe the world of literature, and Beethoven the realm of music.

More than a hundred years have passed since his death, but it seems that the recent true understanding of his significance is chiefly a result of the excellent critical work of Georg Lasson with the support of the publisher Felix Meiner of Leipzig. Fourteen volumes have already been published, and even the premature death of the editor cannot prevent the completion of the task. Indeed the study of Hegel's philosophy today reveals the only system by which general philosophy is possible. When we speak of history, religion, sociology, anthology and metaphysics, we must at the same time remember the friend of Schelling and Hoelderlin, Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel.

Religious Development

In the autumn of 1788, young Hegel entered Tuebingen as a student of theology, but he took no interest in this subject, his sermons were a failure, and he found more congenial reading in the classics, the admiration for which he never lost. After two years he took his Ph. D. degree and in the autumn of 1793 received his theological certificate, stating that he had good abilities, fair in his knowledge and application to his work, and was especially deficient in philosophy! The main factor in his mental growth came from his study of Christianity. Under the influence of Lessing and Kant he turned to the original records of Christianity, attempting to construe for himself the real significance of Christ.

During these early years of his philosophical development, he kept up a correspondence with Schelling and Hoelderlin, who were also trying to find a new solution of religious problems. Hegel's attention to contemporary politics detracted him for some time from the study of religion, but the old interest reappeared, and now in a more philosophical form. Starting with the contrast between a natural and a positive religion, he regarded a positive religion as one imposed upon the mind from without, not one of natural growth. A natural religion, on the other hand, was not the one universal religion of every clime and age, but rather the spontaneous development of the national conscience varying in different circumstances.

It must sound very pleasant for a Japanese student of Hegel—and he has received extraordinary approval in Japan—when he states that a people's religion completes and consecrates their whole activity. In it the people rise above finite life in limited spheres to an infinite life where it finds itself at one. But we must not forget that Hegel later adopted a view according to which philosophy is a higher way of understanding the infinite than even religion.

Philosophy of Religion

Between the years of 1823 and 1827 which he spent in Berlin, Hegel's activity reached its maximum. His notes were subjected to perpetual revisions. We can form an idea of them from the shape in which they appear in his published writings. Those on the Philosophy of Religion have been published by his editors, mainly from the notes of his students. His lectures, though unequal in their composition and belonging to different dates, serve to bring out the vital connection of his system with Christianity. Religion, like art, is inferior to philosophy, as an exponent of the harmony between man and the absolute. In it the absolute exists as the poetry and music of the heart, in the inwardness of feeling. After expounding the nature of religion, the philosopher passes on to discuss its historical phases. At the bottom of the scale of nature-worship he places the religion of sorcery. The gradations which follow are apportioned with some uncertainty among the religions of the East.

With the Persian religion of light and the Egyptian of enigmas we pass to those faiths where the Godhead takes the form of a spiritual individuality, i.e. to the Hebrew religion of sublimity, the Greek of beauty and the Roman of adaptation. Last comes absolute religion, in which the mystery of the reconciliation between God and man is an open doctrine. The revelation of the Christian truth is the subject of Christian Scriptures. The history of Christ is nothing but the visible reconciliation between man and the eternal.

Due to the fact that Hegel's writings on religion consist mainly of the notes taken by students who heard his lectures they are easier to be understood than the Logic and the Phenomenology who are masterpieces of obscurity. The ingenious editor, Georg Lasson, is

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Synopsis of CONTEMPORARY JAPANESE LITERATURE

OSAKA NO YADO (An Osaka Inn) 1925-26

By TAKITARO MINAKAMI

Part II

At an alumni gathering Mita had a brief talk with the president of the Nikka Yoko. Two days later the latter committed suicide due to business embarrassments in his firm and by way of atoning for the loss of the fortunes of his family, of which he was only an adopted heir. At the festive table he had joined in the exchange of wine cups with a smiling face, seemingly enjoying himself; and it was said that during the few days preceding that party he had completed a round of calls to his relatives and friends, thus bidding them in his heart his final farewell. Mita felt a great admiration for the man's pluck in laughing off everything in a carefree manner, while resolved upon suicide.

Anxious at the same time about the girl employed at the late president's firm, he called at the office but had to leave after merely saying a word of condolence to the girl, who happened to be at the information desk, and learning quite by chance that her surname was Enami. Tahara, the president of the vehicle company, in striving out of his youthful ingenuousness and idealistic sense of justice to bring about a betterment of the treatment and other considerations of his firm's workers, clashed with the other directors and had to submit his resignation. The workers, gathering at his home, started to display the spirit of supporting him, but this failed to develop into anything producing tangible results.

The new year having just come round, the former bathhouse attendant of the Suigetsu Inn was reunited with his sister, the proprietress, the latter having forgiven him for the sake of the felicities of the new season. Mita was impressed by this old-fashioned way of patching up their quarrel. Either on New Year's day or the next—or at any rate some time during the interval—a piece of currency disappeared from his purse left in his room. Being the sort who disliked making a fuss, he kept silent about it. But a few days later a piece of currency likewise vanished from Noro's room; and this started a round of investigation. When it was disclosed that in both cases the theft had been committed by a maidservant called O-tsugi who wanted to present the money to her lover the cook, the girl was discharged.

On Eve of Departure

When a woman called O-toki, niece of the inn's proprietress, came to lodge here after that—she had been a geisha till then—Noro's amatory proclivities were again aroused. O-toki, however, showed an interest in Mita instead. On the eve of her departure for a distant province to resume the practice of her profession, she asked Mita to confer upon her a professional name, which he did by calling her Kotoki. She left after leaving a note in a drawer of his desk containing the following passage: "... the name Kotoki I shall keep as something precious to me. I trust that you will marry a good woman soon and wish you continued prosperity."

Thus recognized by people as one who appeared to be the grim sort but was really kind and generous at heart, Mita was again astonished at the audacity of O-tsugi who, dismissed from the inn for thievery of which he himself had been one of the victims, now came to beg him for a loan. What was more, he incurred the displeasure of the president of his firm for having been visited by such a suspicious woman.

Later, at the dinner given by the president to meet the manager of the office where Noro was employed, he was charged with the duty of receiving and looking after the guests; and his clumsiness and inability to act as host, coupled with the presence of Noro himself whom he hated, made him feel all the more miserable. This irritated the president and, to make matters worse, it was decided that the geisha O-yo—the "Python"—should be called in to entertain the guests. So that the friction between Mita and the president finally led to the former's dashing a cup of sake upon the latter. The result was that he was driven out of the Osaka office and transferred to Tokyo.

Deliberately choosing the restaurant where O-tsugi was now working, Mita gave a farewell party, inviting those connected with the Suigetsu Inn, Tahara, the geisha Uwabami (Python), and others. Uwabami, as might have been expected, at first abstained from sake but upon realizing that Mita harbored no hard feelings against her, she soon started her usual practice of drinking out of a tumbler. Tears which she could not hold back were then flowing down her cheeks.

In the city of Osaka, which "has at present actually out-stripped Tokyo in fondness for novelty and seeks to follow America," such old-fashioned houses as have "survived the rigors of time, in a state of progressive deterioration, since the era depicted by Chikamatsu Monzaemon, the great dramatist, and Ibara Saikaku, famous realist novelist," can be seen everywhere. It is a rather more active center of modern sports than Tokyo, and one can recognize in its midst the conflict of labor and capital—an ultra-advanced aspect of the modern scene—or the cropping up of labor disputes. Yet such an antiquated psychological view as the reunion of alienated and disowned members of a family in celebration of the felicities of the New Year is fostered here.

Or that of an adopted heir who has wrecked the family fortune com-

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